The Weather
Today—Continued fair and cool with highest temperature around 78 degrees. Yesterday—High, 76; low, 57. Pollen count 51 grains.

The Washington Post

News Every Hour On the Hour
Direct from our News Room at The Washington Post
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Tito Fulfills Demands of Our Ultimatum

OPA to Hit 'Big-Time' Meat-Price Violators

Small Offenders Who Help to Catch Higher-Ups to Get More Consideration

By N. S. Haseltine
Post Reporter

OPA meat investigators will concentrate against "big time operators" in future price control investigations and give the small-time violators more than an even break.

Although every retailer will be held responsible for over-ceiling sales, a spokesman for the meat investigation division of OPA said yesterday, the "little fellow" will get "special consideration" if he "comes clean and helps us get the higher-ups."

By "big time operator," the investigator said he meant large buyers and top men in the trade who make "gentlemen's agreements not reflected in the business records" which snowball down until retailers are forced to buy and sell at over-ceiling prices.

Sharply Criticized in Past

OPA has been sharply criticized in former investigations for "persecuting" small merchants found guilty of price control infractions. Now, with its meat investigation staff more than doubled to over 2500 office, court and field workers, it hopes to aim higher, the spokesman said.

One quarter of the staff, he said, will be assigned to the stockyards, slaughterhouses and large packers; another quarter to the smaller packers and wholesalers, and the remainder will investigate retailer violations. This last force, he said, will encourage violators to expose "those above them."

Special enforcement authority is being given to local boards to streamline investigations and prosecutions, he said. He also said plans were being made to combat tie-in sales and ferret them out before they reach consumer level.

Hopes to Enlarge Staff

J. Grahame Walker, District OPA enforcement officer, declared he "hopes and expects" his present staff of six meat investigators will be enlarged under the new policing program.

Price Administrator Paul Porter declared that price control violators will be hit on four separate fronts, by the OPA, Agriculture, Treasury and Justice Departments, in what he described as "the toughest program yet."

New meat price ceilings to become effective at retail stores on September 9 "are going to stay firm," Porter declared. The price

See FOOD, Page 5, Column 6.

Civilian on Plane Tito's Men Downed Reports Army Gag

Rome, Aug. 24 (U.P.) — Arlend Blackburn, UNRRA employe from Englewood, Ohio, said today that a U. S. general told him to say nothing about his experiences in the American plane that was shot down by Yugoslav fighter planes August 9.

"The Army won't let me talk to the press or say a single word to anybody," Blackburn said.

The order came directly from Lieut. Gen. John C. Lee, United States commander in the Mediterranean, Blackburn said.

Blackburn was the only U. S. civilian in the first plane shot down.

Blackburn said the pledge to silence was not a formal ceremony but just a "gentlemen's agreement" agreed to by all the nine occupants.

"It was a State Department order and as an UNRRA employe I am committed to silence," he said.

Constellation Used On London Flight

New York, Aug. 24 (AP).—The first Lockheed Constellation to carry passengers since that type plane was grounded July 12 after two accidents, took off from La Guardia Field today for London with 27 passengers.

Pan-American World Airways' "Great Republic" was the first of 16 Constellations to have the modifications ordered by the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

Evatt Flying Home

Paris, Aug. 24 (AP).—Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, chief Australian delegate to the Peace Conference, left by air today for Australia to participate in the September 28 election campaign.

Murder Weapon . . .

Post Staff Photo

Dr. Christopher Murphy (left), deputy coroner, holds the .22-caliber revolver, which Police Inspector John Fowler (right), ballistics expert, declared yesterday was the weapon which killed an Alexandria (Va.) grocer last week and which was used by William H. McLaughlin, escaped convict, slain in a gun battle with police Friday night. Fowler holds the .38-caliber pistol used by Alexandria Detective Sergt. Russell Greenwalt, who apparently fired the shot which killed the gunman

Eternal Reward At 100-1 Takes Richest Derby

36,000 See 'Unknown' Score Two-Length Victory at Chicago

Chicago, Aug. 24 (INS).—Eternal Reward, a 100-to-1 shot, scored a stunning upset today at Washington Park to win the 36th renewal of the $102,250 American Derby, America's richest.

Louis Augustus and Charles S. Nahm, a pair of Louisville, Ky., insurance men, sent their dark brown three-year-old colt into this fabled sophomore event primed for a possible third.

But they hardly envisioned the sudden, bolt-like strike which sent Eternal Reward out of a hustling bunch with a furlong to go and on to a two-and-a-half-length victory before 37,000 racing followers.

Pays $205.60

Eternal Reward paid the bulging sum of $205.60, $70.20 and $20.00 to his few subscribers.

Hal Price Headley's Pellicle, coupled as an entry with Athenia, nosed out Mrs. Al Gaal's The Dude in a photo finish for second.

Pellicle paid $9.40 and $6. The Dude returned $8.20 for third.

Louis B. Mayer's great Pacific Coast challenger, Honeymoon, found her renowned stretch drive missing and finished ninth.

Spy Song Eighth

Spy Song, who was rated right behind Honeymoon in the post-time odds, led the pack into the far turn and then went into his traditional sulk, winding up eighth.

Eternal Reward's winning time of 2:02 3-5 was les sthan a second off the track record for the 1¼-mile

See RACE, Page 6, Column 8.

Farm Dog Attacks Boy

Phoenixville, Pa., Aug. 24 (AP).—A farm dog attacked 13-year-old Philip Montieth with such viciousness today that 40 stitches were required to close a deep cut in the boy's scalp. Montieth was helping load apples when the big shepherd rushed into the orchard and leaped on him.

Test Shows Gun Of Slain Man Killed Grocer

Police Also Connect Gunman to Alexandria Case by Fingerprints

A .22 caliber revolver, recovered from a Negro gunman killed by police Friday night, was identified yesterday as the weapon used in the fatal shooting of Nathan Rosenberg, Alexandria grocer.

Identification of the gun was made by Inspector John H. Fowler, Metropolitan Police Department's ballistics expert, at a coroner's inquest in the death of the gunman, William Henry McLaughlin, 25, whose last address was 307 Virginia ave. sw.

Fowler testified that a test bullet fired from McLaughlin's revolver and the bullet that killed Rosenberg were from the same gun. He also testified that the bullet which killed the gunman was fired from the gun of Sergt. Russell Greenwalt of the Alexandria police department.

Died in Gun Battle

McLaughlin died in a running gun battle with nine Washington and Alexandria police officers in Southwest Washington. In addition to Greenwalt, two Washington detective sergeants, John L. Sullivan and Thomas Harty, fired at the fugitive during the battle.

All three officers appeared as defendants at the inquest. Sullivan and Harty were excused after Fowler's testimony. Greenwalt was then exonerated on the grounds of justifiable homicide. The jury, which deliberated 22 minutes, declared he had shot in defense of his life and in the course of duty.

The bullet, fired from Green-

See SHOOT, Page 5, Column 5.

Drive Against Reds

Johannesburg, South Africa, Aug. 24 (U.P.).—Seven alleged Communists, including a woman city councilor, were arrested today as police continued their raids under the riotous assemblies act. Earlier, police had raided Communist headquarters here and in Capetown and arrested the party's Johannesburg secretary.

Vanishes From Picnic

Army Major Falls to Death From 50-Foot Great Falls Cliff

A 32-year-old D. C. Army major, last seen at a military outing at Great Falls of the Potomac, Va., Friday night, was found lifeless early yesterday at the base of a 50-foot cliff of jagged rocks there.

The dead man, Maj. Ralph L. Bennett, of 2616 Garfield st. nw., died as the result of a cranial helmorrhage, according to Dr. Nelson Podolnick, Fairfax County, Va., coroner, who issued a certificate of accidental death.

Clad in a white T shirt, Army pants and tennis shoes, the body of the staff weather officer for AAF headquarters was found at the foot of the cliff within 25 feet of the Potomac River by an early morning fisherman.

Daniel F. Kincheloe, former Great Falls Park foreman, said he espied Bennett's legs protruding from the underbrush as he descended a rocky path through the face of the cliff to fish.

Officers A. W. Mills and Richard Wahl, of Fairfax, who investigated, said there was no evidence of foul play and explained that Bennett had been a member of a picnic outing the night before with a large group of Air Force Weather employes.

Lieut. William R. Roath, who shared a room with Bennett at the Garfield st. address, and who was also at the picnic, said he had last seen Bennett about 7:30 p. m. in the "chow line" at the party.

About 9:30 p. m., he said, he and a dancing partner looked casually for Bennett, and not finding him

See BENNETT, Page 5, Column 6.

Nats Lose 8-4 Game To Tigers

Leonard Goes Down To 7th Loss in Row; Greenberg, Grace Produce Home Runs

By Shirley Povich
Post Reporter

Dutch Leonard made it seven straight yesterday, with great rapidity and a complete lack of intent. He lasted only two innings against the Detroit Tigers and collected his seventh defeat in a row, taking the Nats down with him in an 8-4 ball game.

The Nats were out of the ball game almost before they were in it. They were trailing, 4-0, before they came to bat in the contest, and never did get within less than three runs of the Tigers, who scored also against two of Leonard's successors, Walter Masterson and Jake Wade.

Big Al Benton held the Nats to nine hits, while the Tigers were gathering 13. It wasn't a very stylish performance by Benton, but it was adequate enough. Just by way of discouraging the Nats he held 'em to two hits, one of them a bunt, after the fifth inning.

Hank Swats Homer

In a negative sort of a way, it was a notable contest for the Nats. It produced, among other items, Hank Greenberg's first home run of the season against Washington pitching. He lined a two-run swat into the left field seats in the fourth inning, with Masterson pitching.

Joe Grace also hit a home run. It was his first Griffith Stadium homer since he joined the Nats. It led off the fifth inning and cleared the right field wall by the breadth of a finger. It served merely to cut the Tigers' lead to 7-3 at that point.

The Tigers actually didn't sock Leonard very hard. You might say, however, that they tapped the dickens out of him. Only one of their four hits in the first inning was a solid blow.

Leonard Has Rough Start

The first four Tigers to face Leonard reached first base. Lake beat out an infield hit, and then the Tigers started bunting, Kell laid one down and Travis complicated the situation for Leonard with a wide throw to Vernon. Cramer beat out a bunt to Travis and the bases were filled. Greenberg nubbed a short fly into left center where it dropped safely in the midst of Hitchcock, Grace and Spence, and two runs scored.

A third run moved home on Wakefield's fly to Spence and Cullenbine walloped a single to center for the fourth run. The Tigers continued their bunting attack in the second. Lake beat one out,

See NATS, Page 6, Column 8.

Ukraine Tells U. N. Greeks Seeking War

Soviet Move Seen As 'Counter-Irritant' To U. S. Dispute With Yugoslavia

New York, Aug. 24 (U.P.).—The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic tonight accused Greece before the United Nations Security Council of trying to provoke "armed conflict" in the Balkans and demanded that the Council investigate "the policy of the Greek government" toward Albania.

Ukrainian Foreign Minister Dmitri Manuilsky submitted the formal request for Security Council consideration in a cable to United Nations Secretary-General Trygve Lie. He asked that the matter be placed on the agenda for the "next meeting" of the Council —10:30 a. m. (EDT) Wednesday.

Manuilsky charged that Greek-provoked conflicts on the Greek-Albanian border were endangering "the maintenance of interational peace and security."

He said the presence of British troops in Greece and "the direct intervention of British military representatives into the internal affairs" of Greece was a factor in Greek government's policy.

British Influence Hit

(In Paris, Manuilski said more emphatically that the Ukraine considered "the principal factor conducive to unrest in the Balkans" was the presence of British armed forces in Greece.)

Manuilsky said the Greeks were firing at Albanian border guards and peasants and penetrating into Albanian territory with "the obvious object of provoking an armed conflict to serve as a pretext for the wresting of the southern part of Albania in favor of Greece."

First reaction to the Ukrainian move against Greece was that it could be designed as a counter-irritant to the United States in the sense that it would divert attention from the American-Yugoslav dispute, although an American complaint to the council now seemed remote.

Two other possible motives were cited by U. N. diplomats, however.

Albania Membership a Factor

One was that the Ukraine, carrying much of the burden of Russia's fight against Greek demands at the Paris Peace Conference for a slice of Albanian territory, has spread this fight to the United Nations.

It was possible, too, that the Ukranian action was timed to influence the current disagreement in the Security Council over Albania's application for membership in the world organization.

The question of Albania's bid

See NATIONS, Page 5, Column 7.

British Moving 3000 Men to Udine

Caserta, Italy, Aug. 24 (U.P.).—An estimated 3000 British troops in 100 trucks moved north from Naples on the coast road today to reinforce the British First Armored Division at Udine, near the disputed Trieste area.

Reciprocity

Increased Federal Payments Could Solve D. C. Tax Problem

(This is the eighth and last article in a series about Washington's new revenue program. Public hearings on the program are scheduled to start before the District Commissioners on September 16.)

By Edward Ryan
Post Reporter

Now that Congress is out of town, everybody in Washington agrees on one thing:

The easiest way to meet the city's revenue problems is for Congress to grant a big increase in the Federal payment to municipal expenses.

A majority of Congress this year was so impressed with the District's revenue problem that it granted a two-million-dollar increase in what had been for six years the fixed annual Federal lump sum contribution of six million dollars.

The increase was a compromise for the four-million-dollar boost for which Senator O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.), won Senate approval. O'Mahoney, as chairman of the Senate District Appropriations Subcommittee, is one of the Capitol's closet students and scrutinizers of District revenues and spending operations.

House leaders in District financial business were equally concerned with the size of the Federal payment. What probably paved the way for House acceptance of any increase at all was the report of the House District Appropriations Subcommittee, headed by Representative Coffee (D., Wash.), and Representative Stefan (R., Nebr.)

Their report on the current District budget said that the six-million-dollar grant "is not a fair proportion of the expenditures required to provide and maintain, on an appropriate and expanding scale, local government in the District.

"The percentage of taxable area at the present time is only 49.6 per cent of the total area. The remaining or major part of the limited area within the boundaries of the District is tax exempt, being owned by the Federal Government, the District government, by embassies, etc.

"The taxable value of the total area is as follows:

"Privately owned taxable property, $1,381,881,052.

"Property owned by United States (nontaxable), $708,986,150.

"Property owned by District (nontaxable), $91,454,047.

"Property owned by embassies, etc. (nontaxable), $122,250,352.

"Furthermore the taxable property of the District is being reduced each year as additional property is acquired by the Federal Government, private tax-exempt institutions, and foreign governments for embassy purposes."

The report pointed out that tax-exempt embassies take over Washington property only because this is the Capital City. "But munici-

See TAX, Page 5, Column 1.

Tragic Deaths . . .

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

SUFFOCATE—Michael (left), 6, and Karen Duddy, 5, brother and sister of Cleveland, suffocated when they were trapped together in a deep food freezer which they were "exploring." The lid of the freezer fell and locked them inside

Rides in Auto

Truman Takes 40-Mile Trip In Bermuda

By Edward T. Folliard
Post Reporter

Bermuda, Aug. 24.—President Truman took a 40-mile drive around the islands of Bermuda today, glorying in their beauty much as any other tourist.

The only difference was that he rode in an automobile, whereas most visitors do their rubbernecking from a horse-drawn surrey with the fringe on top. Automobiles were banned here until the war. Then the American and British armed forces brought a few in, and it looks as if they are here to stay.

Mr. Truman rode along roads bright with oleander, hibiscus, royal palms and bougainville. He saw bananas growing and "mateh-me-if--you-can," a flowery tree in the midst of such charm and fragrance, he must have agreed with the Irish poet, Tom Moore, who came here in 1804 and wrote that Bermuda was a place "for bards to live and saints to die in."

Lunches With Merrell

Mr. Truman had luncheon with Clay Merrell, American Consul General, who was his guide on the sightseeing trip.

On his return to the Williamsburg, moored out in Port Royal Bay, the President found that his good friend, Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder, had rejoined the party. Snyder flew down from Washington in a Navy mail plane.

This evening the chef on the Williamsburg served the 35 pounds of fish which Mr. Truman and his cronies caught yesterday.

Press Secretary Charles G. Ross described Mr. Truman as "very happy." He said he got up this morning at 7 o'clock, went ashore in slacks and sport shirt and took a 2-mile walk with Rear Admiral George R. Henderson, commandant of the U. S. Naval Operating Base here.

Takes Sun Bath

Afterward Mr. Truman had breakfast, took a sun bath and a nap.

It is not certain, but Mr. Truman is expected to come ashore tomorrow morning and attend church services.

Press Secretary Ross disclosed that Secretary Byrnes telephoned Mr. Truman for the second time yesterday and gave him a fill-in on the Paris Peace Conference. He said that the Williamsburg would remain here until the middle of next week.

Tito Charges Planes Spied On Army Units

'Reconnaissance,' He Says; Mass Grave Yields Three Bodies

BULLETIN.

Belgrade, Aug. 24 (AP).—An investigation by a U. S. Army Graves Registration squad indicated tonight that the bodies of only three U. S. fliers had been found in a mass grave in the mountain village of Kropovnik.

Belgrade, Aug. 24 (AP).—A mass grave yielded today the broken bodies of all five Americans killed in the shooting down of their unarmed transport, while Marshal Tito accused U. S. Army authorities of deliberately ordering reconnaissance ughts over Yugoslav military installations.

U. S. Ambassador to Yugoslavia Richard C. Patterson announced that the bodies of the five fliers, found in a mass grave in the mountain village of Kropivnik near the scene of Monday's fiery crash, would be taken to Belgrade for burial with full military honors.

They were fdentified as Capt. Robert H. Crays, pilot; Capt. H. F. Schrieber, Capt. B. H. Freestone, Corpl. M. Conko and Corpl. C. J. Lower.

(In Paris, Secretary of State Byrnes said he had asked the Army to transfer the bodies to graves in the United States.)

Tito, replying to queries put to him by newsmen, declared that unauthorized flights over Yugoslav soil were carried out for the purpose of reconnoitering those regions which our military units are occupying in Zone B and the rest of the frontier zone."

Zone B is the Yugoslav-occupied portion of disputed Venezia Giulia.

Levels Charges at U. S.

Tito also leveled these charges:

1. That Allied military planes, including fighters and Flying Fortresses, were being sent over Yugoslavia as a demonstration of Allied military strength designed to intmidate patriotic Yugoslavs and encourage "antinational" elements in the country.

2. That pilots of Allied transport planes flew over Yugoslav territory in an "intentional and arbitrary" manner because they were only seeking "to shorten the way."

He said that the action of the

See BELGRADE, Page 5, Col. 3.

Keating to Fly to U. S.

Berlin, Aug. 24.—Maj. Gen. Frank Keating, commanding general of American forces in Berlin, is scheduled to fly to the United States Monday for a two-weeks' leave with his family in Ridgewood, N. J.

Local Residents Live Longer

Lowest Death Rate in History Reported by D. C. Health Board

By Al Hailey
Post Reporter

The lowest death rate in the history of Washington—9.7 deaths per 1000 population—was recorded last year, the District Health Department's annual report for the calendar year of 1945 reveals.

And, despite its reputation for per capita consumption of alcoholic beverages, it appears that you live to a riper old age in Washington today than people in other cities.

Since 1943, the District has had a lower death rate than that of the Nation as a whole.

For five consecutive years the District has decreased its annual death rate.

A new low in the number of maternal deaths also was recorded last yera the report shwoed—1 per 1000 live birth, as compared with 1.5 in 1944.

The health protection given mothers and infants through the Emergency Maternity and Infant Care program was held out as the chief factor in reducint maternity deaths.

The health report also proudly announced that it opened up a new educational feature—classes for expectant fathers.

Health officials cited the diphtheria prevention program as "one of the major life-saving achievements" of the year, noting that for the second consecutive year

See DISEASE, Page 5, Column 8.

U.S., Belgrade To Discuss Slav Charges And Damages

Marshal Apologizes But Says Planes Constantly Violated Yugoslav Borders

By Ferdinand Kuhn, Jr.
Post Reporter

Yugoslavia has complied with Wednesday's American ultimatum, the State Department announced yesterday.

This was taken to mean that the United States will not bring its complaints to the Security Council of the United Nations—although the State Department was careful to leave its hands free for whatever future action might be needed.

As stated in Wednesday's note, the American Government "will determine its course in the light of the evidence secured and the fforts of the Yugoslav Government to right the wrong done."

Further Discussions Due

There will be further diplomatic discussions with the Yugoslavs to obtain damages for the planes shot down and the lives lost, and to make sure that such incidents shall not happen again.

On the Yugoslav side such discussions will enter into charges, repeated by Marshal Tito to Ambassador Richard C. Patterson on Thursday, that "flights numbered in thousands" had been made by American aircraft in "deliberate flaunting of Yugoslav sovereignty."

It is always possible for either side in such negotiations to complain to the Security Council, in which any member may raise any issue likely to lead to international friction.

But an immediate American complaint to the Security Council will not be necessary. The United States considers that its demands have been met and Marshal Tito has told the American Ambassador that he is "extremely sorry" for what happened.

Acute Phase Ended

The acute phase of the dispute, which led to one of the sharpest diplomatic notes in recent American history, was ended on America's terms.

With its announcement that it considered America's demands fulfilled within the 48-hour time limit, the State Department made public the text of Ambassador Patterson's report of his two-hour talk with Marshal Tito on Thursday at the Yugoslav dictator's summer home at Bled.

The ambassador said that Tito had received him in a "friendly manner;" that he "deplored the loss of lives" in the crash of the second American plane under Yugoslav fire on August 19; that he had "given orders that no foreign planes are to be shot at under any circumstances," and "emphasized he is extremely sorry for what happened."

Charges Thousands of Flights

The Yugoslav leader complained, however, of "frequent unscheduled excursions of military aircraft from Allied fields near the Morgan Line," and charged that such flights were numbered in the thousands. He insisted that the first plane, forced to make a crash landing on August, had been 30 kilometers inside Yugoslav territory. The incident of the second plane, according to Tito, was witnessed by 1000 people "well inside Yugoslav territory." The scene of the crash was 2 miles from the border of Austria.

Tito told Ambassador Patterson that no special orders had been given to shoot at the planes. Yugoslavia, he said, would "always accept planes forced off course by weather trouble, loss of direction or mechanical difficulties in reasonable numbers."

He also promised written confirmation of his verbal promises, and according to the Ambassador "promised to answer other issues raised."

It was not clear whether these were "other issues" raised in the American note or in their two-hour talk.

Jester Gains Lead In Texas Run-Off

Dallas, Aug. 24 (AP).—First returns from the Texas election bureau at 6:30 p. m. today from 15 of 254 counties, none complete, gave Beauford H. Jester, runoff candidate for governor, a lead of 31,275 votes to 17,666 over his opponent, Homer P. Rainey.

Texas voted today in the second Democratic primary, a runoff election following the first primary July 27. In Texas, the Democratic nomination for an office is tantamount to election. In the first primary, Jester led Rainey by about 152,000 votes.

GI Survivors Benefit Under Social Security

More than 100,000 survivors of World War II veterans will receive benefits under the amended Social Security Act, Victor Sadd, field manager of the Social Security Administration, said last night.

The veterans' clause to the act, signed by President Truman August 11, will give the veteran his Social Security credits which were previously stopped when he entered service.

Sadd xplained that a former serviceman who dies within three years after his discharge will be credited with $160 a month earning time in service.

"Many persons," the Social Security office manager said, "lost the right they had accumulated under the old age and survivors insurance program through the passage of time after they had entered the armed forces."

Under the new legislation survivors eligible for social security benefits must have these three qualifications, Sadd pointed out:

1. Be honorably discharged from the service within four years and a day after the yet unproclaimed end of World War II.

2. Had at least 90 days' active service since September, 1940, or released under a disability clause.

3. Died within three years of the date of his discharge.

In another development on the veterans' front, Maj. Gen. Graves B. Erskine, USMC, Administrator of Retraining and Reemployment, last night announced support from leading business, labor and veterans' organizations to the first observance of "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week."

Authorized by an act of Congress, it will be proclaimed by President Truman as the week of October 6 to 14.

20 Buildings Under Way at Maryland U.

A construction project under which 20 new buildings will be erected and improvements made to six others is under way at Maryland University.

The new structures will help accommodate a record-breaking 6000 student enrollment expected next month. Last September only 3636 students enrolled.

Already under construction behind the university's athletic field are apartment units to house 104 veterans and their families and seven barracks to care for 700 unmarried veterans of World War II.

The uncompleted third floors of four dormitories are being converted to rooms for GIs.

Offices and other rooms on the ground floor of Calvert Hall, a men's dormitory, are being converted to living quarters.

By making use of every available spot, the University hopes to house 1650 men students and 577 coeds on the campus. An additional 600 students will live in fraternity and sorority houses and other hundreds of students will room in private homes in College Park and towns near the university.

President H. C. Byrd told the Associated Press he plans to ask the Maryland Board of Public Works for funds to start immediate construction of three permanent men's dormitories, for which priorities have been secured. Twenty-five new classrooms are being prepared and the dining hall is being remodeled.

In order to accommodate the influx of students, classes have been rescheduled. Classes will go six days a week between 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. In previous years, they ran from 8:20 a. m. to 4:20 p. m. five days a week and from 8 a. m. to noon on Saturdays.

Mother Warns Son Against Gambling, Fails in Suicide

New York, Aug. 24 (U.P.).—After writing a note advising her 14-year-old son never to play the horses, Mrs. Ann North, 55, jumped out of the window of her fourth floor room at the Hotel McAlpin today.

She landed on the roof of a third-story extension, fracturing both legs. Physicians at St. Vincent's Hospital believed she would recover.

In a note to her son, Howard, who is boarding with a family in Sag Harbor, N. Y., Mrs. North said: "Don't do any gambling of any kind," the note said. "Your father never bambled. I did and I am broke. The horses got it all. Please do not, when you grow up, waste your money on the horses. I am sorry it had to end up this way."

46 Cattle Sold For $14,195

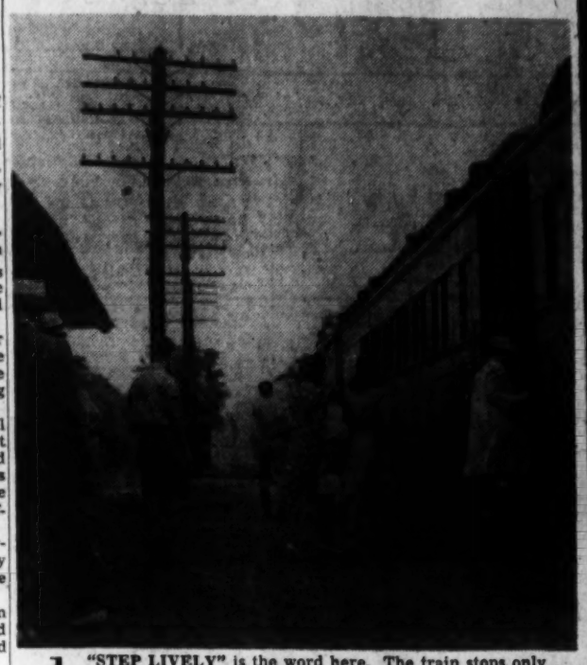
Fredericksburg, Va., Aug. 24 (Spl.).—Forty-six head of cattle were sold at auction for a total of $14,195 at the recent first annual sale of the Tidewater Guernsey Breeders Association at Warsaw. The top animal, consigned by Clifton D. Broaddus of Lauraville, Caroline County, brought $640.

U. S. Warships Head Into Mediterranean

Aboard Franklin D. Roosevelt, Western Mediterranean, Aug. 24 (U.P.).—The United States Aircraft Carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt, accompanied by the cruisers Little Rock and Fargo and five destroyers, headed into the Mediterranean today after a one-day visit at Gibraltar.

The flotilla went into training maneuvers en route to Naples, where it is scheduled to arrive Tuesday for an indefinite stay.

In-Town Commuters



1. "STEP LIVELY" is the word here. The train stops only for 45 seconds at Langdon—and no waiting for stragglers

2. COMMUTERS—Mrs. A. M. Clubb (left), 2213 Douglas st., a War Assets employe, had to sprint to catch the train. But she got her breath back in time to chat with Mrs. Mary Meyer during 7-minute ride into Washington on the B. & O.

Post Staff Photos—Ellis

THE "REGULARS" ARE WAITING AS THE 7:43 PULLS INTO LANGDON ON TIME

Train Riders Save Half-Hour Daily Travel Time

By Dorothea Andrews
Post Reporter

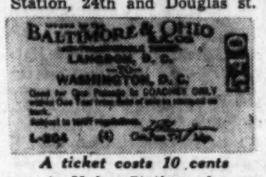
It may seem a little unnecessary to take a train to Washington when you are already in Washington, but there are quite a few Washingtonians who think it is the smart thing to do.

These people are residents out in the Langdon, University and Takoma Park areas of Washington, who take commuters' trains every morning from the B. & O. depots in their areas to Union Station.

One of these in-town commuters, Mrs. Mary Meyer, 2004 Bryant st. ne., an employe at the Board of Public Welfare, explained it this way:

"The people down at work think it's a great joke that I take a train to work every morning. But the joke's on them. I get to Union Station in 7 minutes from Langdon Station, and I never have to stand up."

Most of these unusual commuters figure they cut about an hour from their daily traveling time by the train ride. Seven minutes from Langdon Station, 24th and Douglas st.



A ticket costs 10 cents

ne., to Union Station, plus an average of 15 minutes by streetcar from there to whatever Federal department or private agency is about a 100 per cent improvement over an hour on bus or trolley, they say.

Langdon Station, typical of the in-town commuting points, has a steady crowd of customers for the 7:43 train into town. Among them are men such as Fred Cappelli, who lives at 2813 26th st. ne. He takes the train to Union Station, walks across the street, and is on the job. Cappelli is secretary to City Postmaster Vincent Burke.

And D. C. Meekins has an even better reason for taking the train. He lives at 2410 Franklin st. ne. He takes the Langdon train in, gets off, and he is at work. He is a Washington Terminal employe.

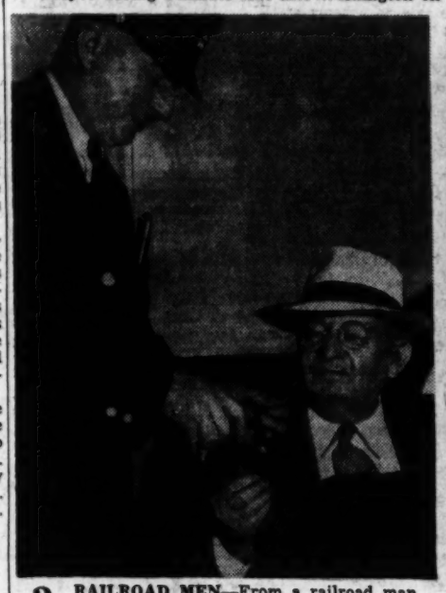
Majority of the commuters, however, are Federal employes.

Langdon Station has two commuter trains in, at 7:43 and 8:13, with afternoon trains home at 5 and 6:25. University Station in Brookland has trains in at 6:44, 8:12 and 10:49, an 8 minute ride in, while trains leave from Takoma Park at 6:36, 8:07 and 10:44. Both these stops are on the B. & O. metropolitan branch, with an afternoon train returning commuters at 5:55.

The Langdon Station on the Washington-Baltimore run is a strong reminder of the days when both Washington and railroads were quite a bit younger. Built in 1891, its waiting room has stiff-backed benches and a pot-bellied stove.

J. E. Lewis, B. & O. conductor who takes the 7:43 through Langdon each weekday morning, is solicitous of his small crew of in-town commuters. Yesterday he pointed out that a few of the "regulars" were missing, and hoped they weren't ill. Most of the commuters know each other by name.

Only drawback to the commuting train, according to those who use it, is that there is no in-train in the middle of the day, for those who would like to go into town to shop.



3. RAILROAD MEN—From a railroad man to a railroad man—B. & O. Conductor H. T. Hartman punches a ticket for D. C. Meekins, Washington terminal employe en route to job

4. NEWS-HOUND—G. W. Spangler, 2218 Douglas st. ne., an Interstate Commerce Commission employe, chooses a corner seat to get a quick fill-in on the day's happenings before he got to the office. He finds it easy to get a seat

5. "ALL ABOARD!"—B. & O. Conductor J. E. Lewis was on hand, as usual, to give the folks a very pleasant "Good Morning" and help them aboard. Langdon has a steady crowd of customers for the 7:43 train into Washington. Lewis takes the 7:43 through Langdon each week day morning

Deficit Welfare Outlay Banned By Tuck Before Board Report

Richmond, Va., Aug. 24 (AP).—Governor Tuck ruled out tonight the possibility of authorizing deficit appropriations for public welfare expenditures and declared that he was not entirely satisfied with the answer given by State Welfare Commissioner Arthur W. James to the question of why Virginia's public assistance load—in the present period of high wages and peak employment—was higher than ever before.

Rather, the Governor said in a statement accompanying a table of expenditures from the welfare department, he would await the findings of the welfare study commission headed by Judge G. E. Mitchell, jr., before taking or recommending any action. Copies of the tables and the Governor's statement were sent to members of the Mitchell Commission, all members of the General Assembly and newspaper editors throughout the State.

Pointing out that general fund appropriations for public assistance in 1948 were 145.4 per cent above those for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937, the first year of the program, and that general fund appropriations other than public assistance funds for the State Board of Public Welfare during the same period were up 231.7, Governor Tuck asserted:

"I want it understood by all concerned that I certainly do not wish nor intend to see anyone who has no other possible means of support other than the public treasury suffer for any of the necessities of life. Nor do I want to see a commonwealth wherein is to be found in a time of prosperity an outlandishly large proportion of the population living on public monies contributed by the labors of others. Wherever posible, means other than the public treasury must be found to support persons in unfortunate circumstances. This must be accomplished either by their own labors or by the labor of their relatives as provided by law.

"It is becoming more and more apparent each day that there is an insidious trend in the United States to live on the Government and not by the fruits of honest labor. This is not the spirit of the people who made the United States the greatest Nation on earth. It is certainly not in the tradition of Virginia. It is the mark of decay, a state of mind which, I fear, unless arrested will lead our Nation to its downfall."

The Governor said that the public welfare commissioner gave as reasons for the steady rise in the number of persons on the welfare rolls the following:

1. The wartime employment of old, defectives, young, normally unemployable persons, has dropped off.

2. Soldiers' allotments have ceased, including those of many teen-aged who had never before contributed to family support.

3. Income from relations has dropped off for the reasons set forth in No. 1.

4. Income from rooms rented to workers ceased with the closing of war industries.

5. The cost of living has increased.

6. Relief needs were more nearly being met at the end of the war under the Public Assistance Act in all the counties and cities than prior to that time.

"This explanation answers the question to some extent," the Governor commented, "but it is not entirely satisfactory to me. For this explanation poses indelibly in my mind certain other and fundamental questions:

"Where are we headed?

"If in a period of our greatest prosperity our relief load is greater than ever, what will be the demands on the public for relief in a period of depression?

"Should there be no limit to the expenditure of public funds for relief?

"The answers to these questions I cannot give with the information now available to me, but I sincerely trust that the answers will be found by the able members of the Mitchell Commission.

"In the meantime, on the basis of facts that I have at my command, it is not my intention at this time to authorize any deficits to be incurred in the welfare appropriation for 1946-1948, but rather I will await the findings of the Mitchell Commission."

Follows Darden Policy

In this connection, the Governor said, he was following the policy of his predecessor, Governor Darden, "for he, contrary to widespread false reports, did not find it necessary and therefore did not authorize any deficits in the welfare appropriations during his administration."

Going back to the first biennium of the war—that of 1942-1944, the Governor noted that the State since then had increased its appropriation for public assistance and related welfare activities by $1,029,670 or 28.7 per cent and that the localities had kept pace with the State increase by increasing their share $772,664 or 28.5 per cent.

The increase in Federal funds to the State for the same purposes, however, was up $537,672, or 14 per cent, but the Federal figures did not include the recent supplementary funds appropriated by the last Congress. The total increase, Federal, State and local, was 23.1 per cent above that of the 1942-1944 biennium.

Tomato Blight Still a Danger To Area Crops

A warning that the tomato late blight may still ravage crops in the Washington area was issued yesterday by S. B. Fenne, plant pathologist of the Virginia Agriculture Extension Service.

Fenne declared that dry weather for the past three weeks has materially slowed development of the disease. However, he said, "it may not be wise to discontinue blight-control treatment since there is a heavy infection present in the old diseased vines. If weather conditions become favorable in the fall, severe injury may recur as the blight thrives during cool, humid periods."

So far, the blight has meant failure of 50 per cent of Virginia's canning crop of tomatoes and has reduced by more than 75 per cent eastern Virginia's "green wrap" crop.

Fenne declared best method of treating against blight is use of Bordeaux 4-2-50 or "fixed coppers" such as copper oxide, tri-basic copper sulphate, in "fixed copper" sprays, containing about 2 pounds of actual copper to 100 gallons of water.

Group Planning Coal-Fired Turbine Locomotives

Baltimore, Aug. 24 (AP).—Construction of two coal-burning gas turbine locomotives was contemplated today by a committee of railroad and coal company officials studying a possible substitute for the Diesel engine.

Roy B. White, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and chairman of the Locomotive Development group has accepted the offers of the country's three largest manufacturers of locomotives to contribute designs for the chassis and running gear of the two test locomotives.

As soon as the designs have been completed for the locomotives, including electric generators, awards will be made for building the chassis.

John I. Yellott, with headquarters at Johns Hopkins University, is directing the locomotive project.

Bolivia Gets Protest On Give at Peron

La Paz, Bolivia, Aug. 24 (U.P.).—Argentine Charge d'Affairs Torres Jigena has protested to the Bolivian Foreign Office that during Wednesday's popular demonstration celebrating the first month of the successful July 21 revolution some one shouted "a lamp post for peron!", it was learned today.

President Gualberto Villarroel, killed during the revolution, was hung from a lamp post in front of the presidential palace and in the popular mind here the lamp post has become the symbol of rebellion against dictatorship.

Yugoslavia's Chances for Ice Are Slim

Yugoslavia will have to get in line for those ice-making machines—after the United States Federal agencies, veterans, municipalities, county agencies, and RFC. They come first.

While the temper-heating shipment of ice-making machinery remained frozen in the Midwest yesterday, War Assets checked for "better priority claimants in the United States."

Meanwhile, William G. Williams, 70-year-old consulting engineer here, who started the ruckus Friday with a barrage of telegrams to Government officials after reading of th eshipment in the paper, said:

"I am going to stay right on the job until I find out who ordered that equipment over there."

Rowland L. Schell, regional director of the War Assets Administration, was reported by the Associated Press in Cincinnati yesterday to have delayed shipment of the 16 ice-making machines "to ascertain if better priority claimants in the United States have need of them."

Eighty of the machines, which originally were intended for use by American troops in the South Pacific, are stored at the Marion (Ohio) engineer depot, Schell said, but only 16 of them were scheduled for immediate shipment to Yugoslavia.

The units were purchased by the Treasury Department's Procurement Division for UNRRA, he said.

700 Personnel Of Navy to Go To D.C. Schools

The Navy Department announced yesterday that it will enroll more than 700 of its scientists and technicians this fall in postgraduate courses given by Washington area schools and universities.

Between 30 and 40 special courses in the fields of physics, chemistry, engineering and mathematics are planned, compared with the 20 courses to which the Navy assigned 400 of its personnel in 1945-46. "Outstanding success" of the training program, said the Navy announcement, led to the present expansion.

During the past academic year, the part-time students took training accredited by the University of Maryland, George Washington University and the Department of Agriculture Graduate School. It is understood that the same institutions, plus of number of others, will be included in the 1946-47 program.

All 4000 of the Navy Department's scientific personnel will eventually receive the opportunity to study for advanced degrees while continuing on the federal pay roll. Navy officials pointed out that this serves a twofold purpose:

1. It raises the skill and efficiency of these workers.

2. It serves as an inducement to the type of people whom the Navy wishes to attract here.

Partly through this training program, he Navy hopes to arrest the postwar exodus of Government scientists to industrial and teaching jobs. It is a part of an all-Government program administered by the Science Training Group, which represents the War, Navy, Agriculture, Commerce and Interior Departments and Federal Security Agency.

In 1945-46, the 400 Navy students enrolled in 20 courses were drawn from Naval Ordnance Laboratory, Naval Research Laboratory, David Taylor Model Basin and Bureau of Ships. Class meetings were held at the various naval installations.

Holabird Plans Surplus Sale For Tomorrow

Millions of dollars worth of surplus war materials will go on sale to World War II veterans at Holabird Signal Depot in Baltimore tomorrow.

A War Assets Administration spokesman said huge quantities of photographic equipment will be made available, together with other surplus items. Veterans will have exclusive purchase rights from August 26 through September 6.

Special facilities for use of veterans, including a certifying office, a cafeteria, telephone and wire service, large parking lots and a medical aid station, will be provided.

War Assets Administrator Robert M. Littlejohn, Maj. Gen. C. F. Robinson, director of field services for WAA and other key officials will attend the sale.

Cumberland Valley Firemen Award Parade Prizes

Martinsburg, W. Va., Aug. 24 (Spl.).—A parade that took more than an hour to pass a given point yesterday afternoon highlighted the third and final day of the Cumberland Valley Volunteer Firemen's Association's Forty-fifth Annual Convention here, marking resumption of the pretentious business-drill competition—and entertainment program interrupted by the war.

Thousands of people were massed along the parade route and cheered the procession, colorful with the smart uniforms, polished equipment and lively with a number of bands.

Best piece of equipment in parade (pumper) —First, South End Hose Co. of Winchester, Va.; second, Junior Fire Company of Hagerstown, Md.

Best drilled drum corps—First, Francis Scott Key Post of Frederick, Md.; second, Dundalk (Md.), School.

Best commercial float—First, Evans' Riding School of Martinsburg, W. Va.; second, Homer Ruble, Martinsburg, W. Va., third, Al Smith, Martinsburg, W. Va.

Most original float—Lupton Orchard Co. of Winchester, Va.

Best organization float—Winchester Avenue School Parent-Teacher Association of Martinsburg, W. Va.

Best appearing drum corps or band in line of parade—First, Francis Scott Key Post of Frederick, Md.; second, Harvey M. Hart Post of Cumberland, Md.

Best band in concert competition—Firs, Wayne Band of Waynesboro, Penna.; second, Morgan County (W. Va.), School Band.

Piper Cub Cuts Down Weeds in Emergency Stop

A pilot went out yesterday to practice landings and takeoffs in a Piper Cub, and got more than he bargained for in the way of practice.

The pilot, operating out of Queen's Chapel, Md., Airport, was over a field near 11th and Varnum sts. ne. when his motor stopped. He dead-sticked into the field, cutting a 20-foot swath through weeds, and landing without injury either to himself or the plane.

A policeman took note of the occurrence, but did not get the pilot's name, since he had not violated any traffic or other laws. And the whole incident didn't last very long. An airport mechanic brought along a new sparkplug, and the air enthusiast was off again.

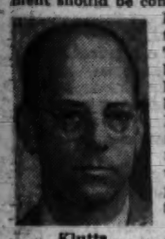
The Federal Diary

By Jerry Kluttz

Navy Department Told To Curtail Spending

The inside dope on those personnel ceilings. . . .

NAVY: Officials in this department should be convinced that the President has the last word. The Navy has been told by the Budget Bureau, backed by the President, that it can't spend $650,000,000 which was appropriated by the Congress.



Kluttz

This is interesting because the Congress gave the Navy substantially more money than was recommended by the President and his Budget Bureau. But now the department can't spend the bulk of this congressional increase—and the stop order came from the Budget Bureau.

This deep cut—if it sticks—will force the Navy to fire a lot more civilian employes than it had planned. On July, the department had about 500,000 civilians and it had planned to get down to a permanent staff of 300,000 by the end of this fiscal year on June 30. But now the Navy can't spend 650 million dollars of its appropriation, and moveover, it must absorb the cost of the 14 per cent pay raise given to its Classification Act employes as of July 1.

All this and other factors, requires recalculations and the best guess is that the Navy will be compelled to lay off an additional 50,000 employes to get down to 250,000 by June 30, or a third of its wartime peak.

Sharp layoffs, however, won't hit the 15,000-man Washington staff for several months. Discharges in the Bureau of Ships and other offices will be offset by additions to the Bureau of Personnel.

WAR: Preliminary plans call for a sharp lay-off in this largest of all Federal departments. The Budget Bureau is reported to have ordered it not to spend approximately one billion dollars of its 1947 appropriation. Translated in terms of civilian personnel, the answer is the same here as it was in the Navy—fewer than the department had planned.

On July 1, War had 635,000 full-time civilians in this country, of whom 25,700 were in the departmental service here.

During this 1947 fiscal year it had planned to have an average overall civilian strength of 479,000, and to get down to 335,000 by June 30. In Washington, an average staff of 21,000 was planned, and 19,000 by June 30.

With the new reductions, a maximum overall civilian staff of 300,000 is predicted by June 30. And the departmental staff here must be down to less than 19,000 by January 1, and about 17,000 by June 30.

Despite contrary reports, all War offices here won't be made to cut personnel by 20 per cent within the next few weeks. Air Forces and the Adutant General's Office must reduce by 20 per cent. The cut in the Office of the Chief of Staff will be even larger by January 1. Sizeable cuts also will be made in Transportation, Chemical Warfare and Ground Forces.

But for the time being, unless their plans are changed, no net reductions are planned for Finance (because of terminal leave pay), Quartermaster (where grave registration work is growing), Engineers (which has a backlog of peacetime projects) and Ordnance which will make another lay-off on January 1.

TREASURY: This department must also reduce staff, but not drastically: Its officials hope that it won't be necessary to force a single empjloye off the payroll, and none will be if the ceiling can be met by not filling vacancies and the present rate of turnover continues for the next five weeks.

The Treasury reduction is reported to be about 1200 jobs.

Internal Revenue definitely will not be affected materially by the ceiling provision. Officials in this agency were fearful the Government would lose a big chuck of revenue if the cost of the pay raise had to be absorbed.

COMMERCE: This department was allowed a net increase in jobs by the Budget Bureau. Some offices—like International Trade Statistics in Census—wil be compelled to cut staff because Congress reduced their appropriations, but they will be more than offset by an expansion of the Patent Office, Civil Aeronautics, and the National Bureau of Standards.

AGRICULTURE: The ceiling has been lowered on this agency and the jobs of several thousand employes will be wiped out in the process. Most of the reduction will be made in the field, but the staff here won't escape the ax. The reduction is reported to be much deeper than Agriculture officials believe it should be.

A committee was set up by Secretary Anderson to decide where the cuts should be made and a report won't be ready before late next week. Members are William A. Minor, chairman; Budget Director William A. Jump and Personpel Office T. Roy Reid.

WSA-MC: As expected, the economy will be swung hard on Maritime and War Shipping which will be merged on September 1. Between 600 and 800 employes in the two agencies will be laid off before the New Year. Meantime, a new committee has been set up to work out a merger plan. Members are Commissioners Carmody, Mallon and Parkhurst.

Prosecution Closes Case In Sima Trial

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 24 (AP).—With the testimony of 36 witnesses completed, the prosecution rested today in the trial of Lieut. William R. Sima, sr., suspended Naval Academy band leader, capping its case with evidence given by the academy's superintendent.

Sima, accused before a court-martial of perjury, inefficiency, gambling, neglect of duty and violation of various naval regulations, will open his defense Monday.

The last prosecution testimony dealt, as has much of the evidence throughout the week, with the much-discussed all-night party which Sima and members of his family attended February 10 in the quarters of Walter W. Rollins, Negro steward who is under a two-year prison sentence.

Rollins, convicted of adultery with a white woman, theft, gambling and conduct prejudicial to good order discipline, was not called as a prosecution witness. Whether he will appear for the defense was undetermined.

Admiral Fitch Testifies

Vice Admiral Aubrey W. Fitch, Naval Academy superintendent, told the court over determined defense objection that Sima made a statement admitting he attended the party.

The statement was given to the admiral on February 12 after the band leader had been called to the superintendent's office and advised he was being placed under arrest pending investigation.

Admiral Fitch said that he had received a written report concerning "certain irregularities" and read the report to Sima, at the same time saying he desired a statement from the band leader.

Such a statement was prepared, Fitch said, but a defense objection delayed reading of it. Defense Counsel Hilary Gans argued that a "desire" on the part of the admiral was the same thing as an order and, therefore, the statement was not voluntary. The court overruled the objection.

Fitch Reads Statement

The admiral then read the Sima statement in which the lieutenant said that on the night of February 10 he and his party at the North Severn Officers Club were invited by Rollins, "who always had been courteous to me (Sima) and my family, to his quarters for sandwiches and coffee."

The group had had "a few highballs," the statement added, "and did not realize the time was getting so late." None knew that it was daylight outside until they left, the statement said, because no light came into Rollins' room.

Man Appeals Fine, 9 Months' Term In Traffic Case

Frederick, Md., Aug. 24 (Spl.).—Found guilty of reckless driving before Magistrate John Wood in Westminster yesterday, Joseph A. Klein, Taneytown, was sentenced to pay a $100 fine and serve nine months in the House of Correction. He entered an appeal and posted $1000 bond to await a hearing in circuit court.

A charge of manslaughter by motor vehicle was dismissed. The charges were the outgrowth of an accident near Taneytown last June 9 in which four persons were hurt. Harold E. Warner, one of the injured, died three days later.

Five Rescued In Yacht Explosion

Oxford, Md., Aug. 24 (AP).—A yacht explosion off Cooks Point today blew one woman overboard and forced four others to dive into the water to escape its flames.

State police reported the five were rescued by D. H. Walker of Baltimore who was fishing with friends about three quarters of a mile away when they heard the 45-foot auxiliary sloop explode.

The rescued were:

Mr. and Mrs. William Springer and Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Schutt, all of Greenville, Del., and Andrew Anderson of Brooklyn, N. Y., skipper.

U. S. Labor Unions Get Argentine Bid

Argentina announced yesterday it has invited representatives of United States labor organizations to visit Buenos Aires "to establish a close relationship with the Argentine working man."

Dr. Oscar Ivanissevich, new Argentine ambassador to Washington, told a news conference President Juan Peron aproved the plan. The envoy said the American Federation of Labor and the Congres of Industrial Organizations were invited to designate representatives.

Ivanissevich said the party will leave New York or Washington about September 2, in a four-engined plane of the Argentine merchant fleet. The trip will last "10 or 15 days," and will include visits with Peron and Argentine labor minister Jose Maria Friera in Buenos Aires.

Ketochton Baptist Elect

Russell H. Thompson, 3105 24th st. ne., pastor of the Bethel Baptist Church of Fairfax, Va., was re-elected moderator of the Regular Ketockton Baptists at the 180th annual meeting of the association at Luray, Va., last week. More than a thousand delegates attended from Virginia, West Virginia and Indiana. Next year's session will be held at Fairfax.

Churches Get Potatoes

Luray, Va., Aug. 24 (Spl.).—Thirty men of the Luray and Mt. Zion Brethren Churches met last night to grade 220 bushels of potatoes from their first Lord's Acre project. They were raised by the young men and given to the churches.

Va. GOP Picks Dillow to Run '46 Campaign

Richmond Va., Aug. 24 (AP).—The five-man Republican State campaign policy committee named J. Livingston Dillow of Narrows as its chairman today as it met here to map its strategy for the November general election.

The policy committee went immediately into executive session to outline procedures to be followed during the weeks between now and the balloting in November.

Ralph Lincoln, member of the Virginia House of Delegates from Marion and GOP State campaign manager, said th peolicy committee would consider the setting up of a veterans committee and that the Republicans would feel satisfied if they could muster 115,000 votes in the election.

Lincoln served as temporary chairman of the policy committee until the election of Dillow.

Dillow Heads Ball Club

The new chairman, among his other interests in southwest Virginia, is president of the New River team in the Appalachian Baseball League.

The policy committee decided to open State campaign headquarters September 7 "probably in Richmond," Lincoln said.

Lincoln said, "The fact that 81,000 persons voted against Harry Byrd in the Democratic primary is a healthy sign that people are swinging away from the Byrd regime.

"We believe the people of Virginia are awake to the issues involved and alive to the fact that this State needs a strong two-party system," the Marion delegate added.

Lester S. Parsons, Norfolk lawyer, and Robert H. Woods of Pearisburg, the two men running for United States Senate on the Republican ticket, were present at today's meeting along with 12 other prominent Virginia Republicans.

Lincoln Optimistic

Lincoln struck an optimistic note when he declared that the GOP expects to elect several party members in November.

Also present was E. Thomas McGuire of Petersburg, Independent congressional candidate from the Fouth District, who hoped that today's meeting would thrash out a "bolt in the Fourth District."

The policy committee marked as their principal task the development of campaign strategy aimed at defeating Senator Byrd and whomever else the Democrats nominate as his running mate. Four members of the committee were present. They were Paul Kear, Norfolk; R. A. Fulwiler, Roanoke; J. Livingston Dillon, Narrows, and Carl Jenkins of Stanley.

Byrd Indorses V.M.I. Campaign

Lexington, Va., Aug. 24 (AP).—Senator Harry F. Byrd has joined Governor Tuck of Virginia and United States Attorney General Clark on the list of notables who publicly have indorsed the Virginia Military Institute's current drive to raise a $1,500,000 endowment for the institute.

"It is indeed commendable that the foundation, the alumni, the officials and the faculty of V. M. I. have chosen to enter our new era of peace with an endowment plan which looks forward with new and enlightened progressiveness," the Senator said.

Fisherman Rescue 2 After Boat Capsizes

Essex, Md., Aug. 24 (AP).—Two young former servicemen who clung all night to a capsized sailboat while their companion made a three-hour swim for help were rescued today by the captain of a fishing vessel.

The three—Charles Lawrence Brandenburg, 19; Herman Sander, 20, and Bruce Bresnick, 18—went sailing in Chesapeake Bay yesterday afternoon and their homemade 16-foot boat capsized about sundown.

Bresnick made the 3-mile swim to shore and headed a searching party which began to scour the Pleasure Island area late last night.

Girl in Ruckersville Shot From Passing Auto

Ruckersville, Va., Aug. 24 (AP).—Sheriff R. A. Malone of Greene County reported today that Edith Crawford, 17, was shot fatally last night by an unidentified person who fired a gun from a truck passing through Ruckersville.

Miss Crawford was dead when the sheriff reached the scene after he had been called by witnesses to the shooting, Malone said. He added that he found the girl's body beside Route 33, between two filling stations.

Woodstock to Have Church Training School

Woodstock, Va., Aug. 24 (Spl.).—A training school for church workers is being held at the Woodstock Methodist Church September 2-5, beginning each evening at 8:00. The school is intended for the Strasburg, Toms Brook, Woodstock, Edinburg, Mount Jackson and New Market charges. Three courses will be offered.

Teachers are Mrs. W. R. Reed of Luray, Mrs. Roscoe Johnson of Lynchburg, and Dr. Earl J. Moreland, president Randolph-Macon College, Ashland.

Baptist Centennial

Fredericksburg, Va., Aug. 24 (Spl.).—The Rappahannock Baptist Association will celebrate its 100th anniversary when its annual meeting is held at Coan Church, near Heathsville, on September 4 and 5.

High Potato Yield

Berkeley Springs, W. Va., Aug. 24 (Spl.).—Ralph Beddow of this county yesterday reported a yield of 61 bushels of potatoes from 200 pounds of planted seed.

Wright Starts for Senatorial Races

Associated Press Photo

WILLIAM A. WRIGHT, chairman of the State Conservation Commission and former State Senator, works on campaign correspondence at his newly opened headquarters in the Hotel Richmond, Richmond. He seeks the nomination to succeed the late Senator Carter Glass

Prisons Need Psychiatrists, Preston Says

Baltimore, Aug. 24 (AP)—Increased psychiatric service for Maryland prisons, training schools and police courts was advocated today by Dr. George H. Preston, State mental hygient commissioner.

Dr. Preston said psychiatrists would be of service to magistrates in determining the mental condition of persons appearing before them.

"Increased psychiatric service would also be of great valuue at the training schools, where there are behavior problems whose treatment is a psychiatric problem," the commissioner said.

Three of the four State training schools have part-time psychiatric or psychological service, he reported. The other has none at all.

He recommended that prisons have full-time psychiatrists for parole guidance and for use in indeterminate-sentence cases.

"The most immediate approach to the problem" would be the addition of one of two psychiatrists to the list of city physicians on call at police stations, Dr. Preston said. He added, however, that psychiatrists were not available in sufficient numbers to meet the demand.

Richmond County Democrats Indorse Wright

Warsaw, Va., Aug. 24 (AP).—Richmond County Democrats at a mass meeting here last night elected six delegates to the State Democratic Convention, instructed its delegation to support William A. Wright, First District "favorite son," and indorsed former Governor Colgate W. Darden, jr., of Norfolk, for the permanent chairmanship of the convention.

State Treasurer W. Taylor Murphy presented the resolution, unanimously adopted, proposing that Darden be named permanent chairman of the September 5 convention which will nominate a candidate for the unexpired term of the late Senator Carter Glass.

Firemen to Hear Lane, McKeldin

Mechanicsville, Md., Aug. 24 (AP). The Mechanicsville volunteer firemen's jousting tournament will be held here September 4 with principal speakers to be Preston Lane of Hagerstown and Mayor Theodore R. McKeldin of Baltimore, Democratic and Republican gubernatorial candidates, respectively.

Tappahannock Club Discusses Building Plan

Fredericksburg, Va., Aug. 24 (Spl.).—The newly formed Tappahannock Yacht Club has discussed preliminary plans for the construction of a clubhouse and other facilities which would cost $25,000. Included in the plan would be boat slips, dancing pavilion, tennis courts and trap-shooting equipment. The money would be raised by the sale of stock.

Chicago Livestock

Chicago, Aug. 24 (AP, (USDA)—SALABLE HOGS—Receipts, 5500 (estimated); total not given. Compared week ago: Barrows and gilts unevenly steady to 1.00 higher; sows 1.00@2.00 higher.

SALABLE CATTLE—Receipts, 5000 (estimated); total not given. Compared week ago: General trade closed in most highly competitive buying scramble in trade history; supply abridgement and extension of OPA deadline main stimulating influence on late market; practically all grades fed steers and yearlings, including yearling heifers, finished 1.00@2.00, mainly 2.00@3.00 higher, than late last week.

Beef cows, 1.50@2.50 higher, and canners and cutters 50 to 1.00 up; bulls 1.00@1.50 higher; vealers 1.00 higher; stock cattle, not responding to killer advance, slow, weak, with no dependable outlet for half-fat feeders except on slaughter account; top 1382-lb. steers reached 29.50; best light steers 29.00; light and long yearlings, 28.75; mixed yearlings, 27.50, and heifer yearlings, 25.50, these scaling 825 lbs.

Closing trade on steers a 25.00@28.50 affair on good and choice kinds, with comparable heifers 22.00@25.00; good beef cows finished 15.50@16.50, common and medium grades 11.75@14.75, and canners and cutters 9.00@11.00.

Meanwhile on forced trading, heavy beef bulls reached 16.50 and better, and heavy sausage offerings 15.50 and above, choice vealers bringing 19.00 down in a trade on all classes where demand exceeded the salable supply, and quality considered, record prices were uncovered all through the list.

SALABLE SHEEP—Receipts, 2500 (estimated); total not given. Compared week ago: Slaughter lamb trade dull and unsettled until after mid-week, sharp downturns occurred early, but losses more than restored on two active higher closing sessions; good and choice native and Western slaughter spring lambs 1.00 to mostly 1.50 higher, common and medium grades up more; yearlings scarce.

Slaughter ewes steady to 50 higher; most good and choice spring lambs at close 21.50, the week's top, comparable kinds at the low time 18.00. 19 loads 86-94 lbs. Washingtons, 19.00 on Thursday; medium and good, 16.00@18.00; common around 13.00 at close.

Buck lambs usually discounted 1.00; small lots good and choice yearlings, No. 1 pelts, 15.00@18.50, few medium and good, 14.25; most good and choice native and Western shorn slaughter ewes, 7.00, few to 7.50 at close; medium kinds 6.00, common 5.00; around 200 head good to choice Washington feeding lambs averaging 78 lbs., 17.25; few solid-mouth Western breeding ewes, 7.25@7.75.

Last Open-Air Service Set For Tonight

Leesburg, Va., Aug. 24 (Spl.).—The last of the summer series of open-air union services on the courthouse lawn in Leesburg will be held Sunday evening. Dr. Donald G. Miller, professor at the Union Theological Seminary at Richmond, will be the speaker. These services have been held Sunday evenings during July and August.

Howard Resigns as Editor

Earl Howard has resigned as managing editor of the Loudoun News and will return to North Carolina to become a partner in a newspaper. He will be succeeded by Frank Raflo, a former editor of the Loudoun News.

Religious Education Drive

A campaign to raise $3000 for religious education in Loudoun County will get under way September 1, according to the Rev. Gilliam C. Bentley, chairman of the County Religious Education Committee. Two teachers of religion will be employed and the services of these two will be offered to the schools in the county which, in the past, have had courses in religion. The campaign to raise funds will, for the most part, be restricted to these communities.

4-H Fair Sept. 14

The eleventh annual 4-H Fair will be held on September 14 at the Purcellville Fair Grounds. There will be open classes as well as those for 4-H exhibits.

School First Aid Room

A first aid room in the Purcellville Public School has been equipped by the Purcellville Lions Club in memory of the late Dr. Fred T. Hauser, who was a charter member of the club. The room was equipped at a cost of $300.

Farm Sold at Auction

The farm of Walter E. Bowes of New York, known as Mountville Corporation, was sold at public auction this week in front of the courthouse in Leesburg to satisfy a trust. The property is in the Mount Gilead district and was purchased by Dr. Robert Hottel of Washington, whose farm adjoins the tract. It contains 336 acres.

Dairy Herd Ratings

The report of the Dairy Herd Improvement Association for the month of July shows that the leading herds in the four groups respectively are those of C. M. Warner, with an average of 1159 pounds of milk and 42.9 pounds of fat; Ellwood Farm, averaging 912 pounds of milk and 38.8 pounds of fat; Strickler and Inskeep, averaging 1033 pounds of milk and 40.2 pounds of batterfat, and Otto Kelley, whose herd averaged 1177 pounds of milk and 48 pounds of butterfat.

Montross to Hold Special Election

Fredericksburg, Va., Aug. 24 (Spl.).—A special election will be held at Montross, Westmoreland County, September 3 to elect a mayor, town treasurer and six councilmen. The candidates are:

For mayor, Richard H. Harris; for treasurer Ashby R. Carver; for council, G. L. Hutt, J. Warren Hutt, W. N. Lowery, P. L. McKenney, Mary M. Sumner T. E. March, A. E. Carver, E. C. Haley, Charles Harris, jr., Stafford M. Haga.

Baltimore Livestock

Baltimore, Aug. 24 (AP, (USDA)—CATTLE—Receipts, 100. Compared with week ago: Sharply abridged receipts and delay in reinstatement of price controls stimulating factors that boosted prices after mid-week; steers and she-stock finished mostly 50@1.00 higher; bulls and replacement stock fully steady to strong; bulk good grade grass-fat steers, mostly 1100-1300 lbs., at 18.50@22.00; medium to low good lighter weights, 15.00@18.00; heifers scarce; individual head good grade to 20.00; mainly kinds to sell 14.00@18.00.

Bulk best cows, common and medium, at 10.50@15.00; few good high-yielding to 16.00 or above; bulk canners and cutters late 8.00@10.00; sausage bulls, 10.50@14.50; good weighty beef-type to 15.50 and odd head higher; replacement stock largely light stockers at 15.00@16.50; few common, 13.00.

CALVES—Receipts, 25. Activity and fully steady prices featured the veal calf market during the week; top held at 19.00 for strictly choice sorts; mixed good and choice lots 17.50@18.00; common and medium, 12.00@17.00; light culls as low as 8.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 250. Hog trade Friday 1.00 higher than Thursday on barrows and gilts 160 lbs. and up; sows 50 cents higher on weights under 160 lbs.; good and choice 160-300 lbs., 24.50, practical top; 300 lbs. up, 23.00; 140-160 lbs., 23.50; 120-140 lbs., 22.50; fat sows 22.00. Compared week ago: Barrows and gilts 120 to 160 lbs. and 250-300 lbs., 1.25 higher; 160-250 lbs., 75 cents higher; over 300 lbs. and sows, 1.75 higher.

SHEEP—Receipts, 25. There was no change of consequence encountered this week on slaughter lambs and sheep; fat lambs finished with strong undertone and aged slaughter ewes weak; sales leniently sorted lots good and choice spring lambs for week, 19.50; mostly 20.00; latter price practical top; mixed medium and good lots, 16.00@19.00; most aged slaughter ewes, 6.00 down; few to 8.50 early in week.

Kline, Noted Potomac River Rescuer, Dies

Frederick, Md., Aug. 24 (AP).—Ralph G. Kline, 47, Frederick businessman noted for his numerous rescues during Potomac River floods, died late last night in the local hospital several hours after suffering a cerebral hemorrhage.

Kline, who was president of the Economy Oil Co., was prominent in community civic affairs and was a former chairman of the Frederick County Democratic Central Committee.

Of rugged build and an adept swimmer, he was credited with the possible saving of many lives in Potomac floods. In 1936, he braved the raging river in a canoe and transferred several families from an island to the mainland.

Kline is survived by his widow, his mother and two sons.

Mrs. Cecelia F. Leathering

Solomon's, Md., Aug. 24 (AP).—Funeral services were held today for Mrs. Cecelia F. Leathering, 90, one of Calvert County's oldest citizens, who died Thursday at her home near here. She was the widow of the Sewell Leathering, former Calvert County school commissioner.

George H. Michael

Berkeley Springs W. Va., Aug. 24 (Spl.).—George H. Michael, 70, died Wednesday afternoon while at work as a carpenter on a home he was building at Ompa, this county. Death was laid to a heart attack. Services were held yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Cassie Barnes Markle

Charles Town, W. Va., Aug. 24 (Spl.).—Services will be held here tomorrow afternoon, with interment in the Masonic Cemetery at Middleway for Cassie Barnes Markle, who died Thursday night late at her home here, following a long illness. She was a native of Middleway.

Front Royal CIO Unit Builds Members Homes

CIO textile workers in Front Royal, Va., have set up their own building project to combat the current housing shortage.

The nonprofit housing venture will provide 50 homes for textile workers by the end of the year, according to the latest issue of the CIO News.

The houses sell to local union members at $6050, to be paid on a long term instalment plan at $33.68 per month.

Airline Seeks Franchise to Hagerstown

Baltimore, Aug. 24 (AP).—Pan-Maryland Airways, Inc., prepared today to enter its bid for a Baltimore-Hagerstown franchise, as the suspension of scheduled flights by Columbia Airways, Inc., between the two cities remained unexplained.

Municipal airport officials at Hagerstown said they were advised that Columbia had halted operations Thursday. The Public Service Commission said it had not been notified of the suspension.

G. Bernard Fenwick, Pan-Maryland president, in a letter to the PSC said that "it is apparent that Columbia has given up any type of air service to Hagerstown," and that his company would like to "apply for scheduled franchise rights into Hagerstown."

Fenwick said that his company had found from observing Columbia's operations that traffic volume was not sufficient to operate a 10-passenger flight between Baltimore and Hagerstown but that it would support two or three four-seat flights daily.

Pan-Maryland has a franchise to operate between Baltimore, Annapolis, Easton, Cambridge, Crisfield, Chestertown, Westminster, Frederick, College Park, Havre de Grace, Bel Air, Elkton, Centreville and Brandywine, and Fenwick said the addition of Hagerstown would "improve our system to a great degree."

He said that because of a lack of suitable airports in some of the communities and expected delivery of planes had not been made, the airline would ask the PSC for an extension beyond its September 1 deadline for inauguration of service.

Columbia suspended its unscheduled plane-limousine service between Baltimore and Ocean City last week pending court decision on a PSC order banning the flights.

Farm Picnic Set Aug. 27 at Weems

Fredericksburg, Va., Aug. 24 (Spl.).—The annual Lancaster County picnic, sponsored by the county Farm Bureau will be held at Wharton Grove, near Weems, Tuesday, beginning at 11 a. m. Various stunts and contests for men and women have been arranged. L. B. Dietrick, director of the Virginia Agricultural Extension Service, will be the principal speaker.

Slow Progress Seen In Hospital Plan for Va.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 24 (AP).—Dr. L. M. Roper, State Health Commissioner, has warned Virginia hospitals against being in too much of a hurry in their efforts to participate in the newly established Federal aid hospital program.

Much ground work has to be Pdone before a hospital can apply for any money, Dr. Roper said. He added that preliminary steps in Virginia wil include the appointment of a hospital council and a survey of hospital facilities within the State. A master plan will then be drafted and, if approval is given by the surgeon-general, then the State can make it sapplication for Federal funds.

Fire Destroys Barn Of Page Supervisor

Luray, Va., Aug. 24 (Spl.).—A barn belonging to Walter Rodgers of Stanley, 6 miles south of Luray, member of the Page County Board of Supervisors, was completely destroyed by fire late Thursday night when struck by lightning. The two-story frame building was almost completely filled with straw and grain. Loss is estimated at more than $3000.

Lane, McKeldin Not Pledged On Md. Tax Cut

Baltimore, Aug. 24 (AP).—William Preston Lane, jr., and Theodore R. McKeldin, Democratic and Republican candidates for Governor, respectively, declined to commit themselves today on whether they favored Governor O'Conor's plan for reducing the State income tax.

O'Conor proposed that taxpayers be permitted to deduct their Federal income tax payments when making Maryland returns.

The plan drew opposition from members of the legislative council and the council has appointed a subcommittee to discuss it with O'Conor and the two candidates.

McKeldin said merely that "I have no comment at present. I understand the committee is to call on me. I will have something to say at that time, but not now."

No specific date has been set for the conference.

Lane said that "Whether we should or should not reduce income taxes by that means is a serious question. There are so many factors involved about which the public may not now be familiar that I hesitate to take a position until I not only know but ca demonstrate that our financial future is secure."

He said that he was "trying to make a detailed study of our budget and the future of it so that I can assure the people of the State that our financial future is on sound ground."

U. S. Park Service Established 30 Years Today

The National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, which has under its care 27 national parks, 85 national monuments and the parks of Washington, is 30 years old today.

Secretary of the Interior Krug said, though the properties today are worth "perhaps a billion dollars as real estate, the actual value cannot be expressed adequately in terms of dollars and cents."

Containing some of the most awe-inspiring scenery of the United States, Hawaii and Alaska, he said, "These places have been established to provide enjoyment and inspiration to Americans of today and tomorrow. The service and the department have a heavy obligation, under the law, to hand them on to future generations unimpaired."

The service was established by a congressional act signed by President Woodrow Wilson on August 25, 1916.

Page Sunday School Convention Set Sept. 4

Shenandoah, Va., Aug. 24 (Spl.). The thirty-third annual Page County Sunday School Convention will be held Wednesday, September 4, jointly with the Congregational Christian Church and the Church of the Brethren, it was announced yesterday with an official program. Chief objective of the association during the year has been the planning for religious education in Page County schools, and a final report on this will take place during the business session called for the morning.

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE SYMPTOMS

Why be distressed needlessly when you can now get the effective aid of garlic for relief, without fear of offending with garlic breath. GOSEWISCH'S odorless GARLIC TABLETS, time-proven by thousands of users, really are GARLIC MADE SOCIABLE. Whiffless, pleasant, chewable like candy. Use them regularly in this handy form. 60c & 1.10. Mfr. Excelsior Laboratory, Atlantic City, N. J. At LEADING DRUG STORES

. . . . answered by The Wall Street Journal

The Wall Street Journal, July 15, said production of men's suits this year will fall 3 to 4 million garments short of manufacturers' production goals . . . over 15 million short of estimated demand.

The Wall Street Journal also went a step further:

Told readers just why many American males face the prospect of putting up with threadbare clothes—or wearing a barrel (if available).

Wall Street Journal reporters talked with manufacturers in the 5 leading suit-making centers—New York, Rochester, Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore. Found no lack of wool . . . no lack of cloth, despite CPA's plan to allocate more to the industry.

The trouble is lack of workers!

You'd have been interested in reading the facts in The Wall Street Journal's report . . . how desperate this labor shortage really is . . . the reasons for it . . . and what's being done by frantic manufacturers in their efforts to get relief.

This is the way The Wall Street Journal gives you the news behind the news . . . *briefly, factually, interestingly.*

For The Wall Street Journal is a *different* kind of newspaper—streamlined for the busy reader who must get the important facts and what they mean . . . *in shortest possible reading time.*

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The Wall Street Journal
44 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

Board to Get School Bond Plea Tuesday

A petition signed by 5000 Arlington qualified voters which calls for a $3,250,000 school bond issue will be presented to the county school board Tuesday.

Only 1000 signatures are required by law before a petition can be submitted to the school board for consideration. It was circulated by a Citizens Committee for School improvement and volunteers.

Mrs. John H. Woodworth, chairman of the canvassing committee, said yesterday about 100 persons aided in circulating the petition, 50 of whom were non-members.

Many Volunteer Services

Many calls were received from persons asking to sign the petition, she said, as well as others volunteering their services to assist in obtaining the signatures.

Events leading up to the present petition which bears almost as many qualified voters signatures as there were votes in the recent Democratic primary date back to last April.

At the county budget hearings held then, School Superintendent Fletcher emp said in discussing the school budget for 1946-47, a bond issue would be necessary to obtain many desirable improvements in the county school system.

Following the budget hearings, the Citizens Committee for School Improvement was formed with Dr. Oscar R. LeBeau as head of the group. The committee immediately announced one of its objectives as being a large bond issue for school improvement.

Five-Year Program

The proposed bond issue is based on estimates set forth in emp's supplementary statement to the current school budget which outlined a five-year school expansion program of $5,234,825, of which $4,619,500 would be for capital outlay and $615,325 for recurring expenses.

The committee's proposed program calls for full day sessions for the first and second grades, now on a half-day schedule, with a capital expenditure of $594,000; placing of elementary school facilities on a normal basis from the first through the sixth grades, $560,000; expansion of secondary school facilities to the extent of $1,333,000, and establishment of kindergartens in the form of annexes to the elementary schools at an estimated cost of $759,000 for capital outlay.

If People Are Willing

n reply to the committee's proposal, Kemp has said he had no objection to establishment of kindergartens if the people are willing to pay for them.

Admitting the need for an expanded school program, Kemp has pointed out, however, that before voting for the proposed issue the people should decide if they are willing to live with a debt he claimed it will take 20 to 30 years to pay off.

LeBeau has countered that he believes the current reassessment which will increase substantially the county's tax levy and increasing the tax valuation base will be sufficient to pay off the proposed bond issue with no increase in the present school tax rate.

British Girl 's Flight With PW Thwarted

Dover, England, August 24 (AP).—An attractive British army girl was charged today with stealing a small yacht which carried her and a German prisoner of war, identified as the son of Hitler's one-time master engineer, to Calais in a thwarted flight to Germany.

The girl is Brunette Mrs. Doris Violet Blake, 25. She was hustled back to England by channel steamer under police guard last night. The yacht, the Lalum, and bronzed Alexander Todt, 24, a veteran of the Africa Corps, were returned today.

The couple met, police said, at a farm where Todt was working near Mrs. Blake's Cambridgeshire home. She lives apart from her husband and is the mother of two children.

French police who arrested the couple at Calais quoted Mrs. Blake as saying she had fallen in love with Todt and was trying to reach Germany with him. They identified Todt as the son of Dr. Fritz Todt, builder of the German West Wall and Siegfried Line who died in a 1942 plane crash.

Accused of taking the yacht from its owner, William Rowley Williamson, Mrs. Blake replied, police said:

"We took the yacht. We were going to send the money back. It may sound crazy, but it's true."

Surgeon Operates On Man Accused of Trying to Steal Car

Chicago, Aug. 24 (AP).—A surgeon performed an operation today in an effort to save the life of a young man accused of attempting to steal the doctor's new car.

Policeman Louis Kuntz said the young man, posing as the son of Dr. William Harsha, ordered a garage attendant to deliver the doctor's car at a South Side hotel, threatened him with a pistol and then drove away, unaware the attendant had brought the wrong automobile.

A police squad took up the chase and the man was shot twice and seriously wounded when he attempted to flee on foot after wrecking the car.

The wounded man was taken to Illinois Central Hospital here—by coincidence—Dr. Harsha, a staff surgeon, performed an operation. Dr. Harsha said he had never seen his patient before and that he responded "fairly good" to the operation.

Zone Hearings Set for Tuesday In Fairfax

Twenty-one applications for exceptions or variances to the county zoning ordinance will be considered by the Fairfax County Board of Zoning Appeals when it meets at 10 a. m. Tuesday in the board rooms at Fairfax.

The applications include those of Hattie A. Middleton, to erect and operate a home for the aged, south side of Columbia Pike, near Bailey's Cross Roads; O. F. Trout, to operate a temporary sawmill on east side of State Road No. 650, Providence district; Doris J. Karlstromer, to erect a dwelling at Chesterbrook with less than the required setback.

Gibson G. Turner, to erect a garage with less than the required setback at Hillwood; Arthur Koert, to erect a garage with less than the required setback at Fairland; William H. Wood, jr., t ooperate a golf driving range on the south side of Lee boulevard, near the Arlington county line.

Ross D. Williams, jr., to install gasoline pumps with less than the required setback at Franchonia; George F. Dodd, to install gasoline pumps at Hybla Valley, with less than the required setback; William A. Anderson, to erect a sign larger than permitted by the ordinance, on the Lee Highway west of Fairfax.

George J. McDonough, to reopen a restaurant on Telegraph Road at Dogue Run; Mrs. Ashby Graham, to operate an antique shop at Annandale; I. A. Harvey, to operate a restaurant and 16 tourist cabins on U. S. Highway 1, north of Woodbridge.

S. and S. Auto Sales Co., to erect gasoline pumps with less than the required setback at Tyson's Corner; W. Lewis Leigh, to erect an addition to a dwelling with less than the required setback on State Road No. 123, near Oakton; John Wagner, to erect an addition to a filling station on State Road No. 123, near Chain Bridge.

Helen W. Martin, to operate a boarding and day school at Langley; Curtis Money, to erect and operate a filling station at the intersection of State Roads Nos. 7 and 676, Providence district; Gordon C. Edwards, to erect an addition to a dwelling at Leewood.

J. L. Shugard, to erect and operate a tourist court and restaurant on the Lee-Jackson Highway, near Pender; Bo-Mar Corporation, to erect a multiple housing project at Mount Zephyr; Robert P. Taylor, to erect a garage with less than the required setback at New Alexandria.

Bear Mountain Tests Effective Against Flies

New York, Aug. 24 (U.P.).—There's good news tonight from the American Museum of Natural History. The museum says that the common house fly—an uncommon pest in anybody's house—may be as extinct as the dodo in a few years.

The museum wasn't just guessing, either. It pointed to a successful series of fly-control experiments it has conducted at Bear Mountain State Park since June, 1945.

"There just aren't any flies at Bear Mountain this summer," it quoted R. A. Adolph, superintendent of the famous wooded park, which is visited by hundreds of thousands every year.

How it's done was explained by Dr. C. H. Curran, associate curator o fthe museum's insect and spider department and one of the world's leading authorities on flies.

There are two big spraying operations, he said—one in the late spring and one in the early fall. The whole area, he said, is doused with DDT residual type spray combined with other materials which experiments have indicated increase the power of the original DDT solution to send flies down

Shipwreck Leads Sailor to Learn He Has a Sister

Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 24 (AP). Walter Schwitzer, 50, of Providence, R. I., went to sea for the first time in 10 years, was shipwrecked and as a result located a sister he never knew he had.

Today he was on his way to Grafton, Mass., to meet Mrs. Ethel Wilson, whose letter sent to Schwitzer at Monmouth Memorial Hospital here said: "I know this is going to be sort of a shock and yet a surprise to learn I am your full-blooded sister."

Schwitzer, who spent eight hours on a life raft in storm-swept waters off the Jersey coast after a coal barge sank early Monday, explained that he had been placed in a home with other children in his family and was adopted at the age of four.

Mrs. Wilson, who read newspaper accounts of Schwitzer's ordeal, also told him of a brother, John, whom he had never seen.

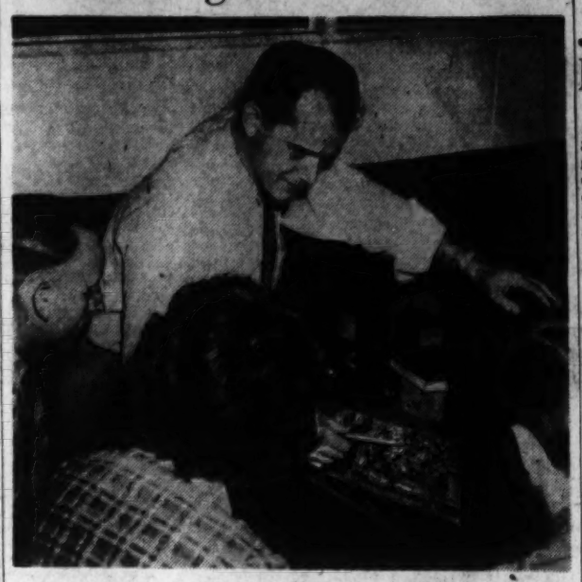
"I located John in Maine about 15 years ago and have never given up hopes of finding you," she said.

Sex Maniac Blamed In Death by Hanging

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 24 (AP).—Slaying by hanging at the hands of a sex maniac was advanced by Coroner Roy L. Carter here today as th eprobable cause of the death of 14-year-old Ronnie Tritt, whose almost nude body was found this morning beneath a tree in suburban Audubon Park.

Coroner Carter said a rope was found tied around the boy's neck with a square knot behind the head and that the rope had been cut about an inch above the knot. The remainder of the rope was found hanging on the tree.

Students Again . . .



U. S. Navy Photo.

To attain higher efficiency on their job, scientists at the Navy Research Laboratory turn students and take training courses. Ernest L. Hurd of Roanoke, Va., training section instructor, gives laboratory associates a demonstration of electronic equipment to be used in training this fall

Two Beauties Sell Tickets For Centennial

Not one, but two potential "Miss America's" yesterday launched the fanfare which will surround Arlington's retrocessional celebration scheduled for September 3-7.

Riding in a luxurious 1946 Lincoln donated for the day by Burr Heishman, vice president of the Arlington Chamber of Commerce, behind a police escort of two motorcycles with screaming sirens, Miss Virginia and Miss Washington made the rounds selling tickets.

Sale of tickets for the pageant was spurred no end as Betty Cannon of Route 5, Alexandria, and Jeanne Carlson of 100 E. Monroe st., Alexandria, who are Miss Virginia and Miss Washington respectively, flashed smiles and sold ducats like hotcakes.

Enjoying the fun and carving a hole in the heavy Saturday afternoon traffic were motorcycle Officers Charles M. James and Ernest (Pinky) Summers. For their efforts they were amply rewarded by a smile from the two zeauties who will compete in the Miss America contest at Atlantic City.

Wade Pearson, publicity agent, who accompanied the girls on the whirlwind tour of one District location and four Arlington points said a total of 300 tickets had been sold since they went on sale.

Admission price for the pageant, "In Praise of Democracy," which will be held in the Washington-Lee High School stadium nightly at 8:30, is $1.20 for adults and 60 cents for children.

Other features of the celebration which is being held on the 100th anniversary of the county's return to Virginia from the District, will be a large parade, tours to points of historic interest, and exhibits.

Wounded GI Proves Medics Wrong on Voice

Jamestown, N. Y., Aug. 24 (AP).—When Richard J. Werner, 20, of Jamestown was wounded in action at Rhens, Germany, March 25, 1945, doctors agreed "he'll never talk again," but he's planning to try for the glee club when he returns to school next month.

A blast from a German howitzer left Private Werner with a hole in his throat, severed vocal cords, a fractured layrnx and a severed windpipe.

After lying in an Army hospital for more than a month, breathing through a silver tube inserted through the wound in his throat, Werner heard a doctor say:

"We're going to try to suture vocal chords, fella. Not much chance it will work, but we may get a squawk or two out of you."

Three months in a hospital in England followed before Werner was flown to Fort Devens, Mass., to be placed under care of a throat specialist in Lovell General Hospital.

Another month passed before a doctor removed the tube from his throat and asked: "How you feeling, boy?"

"Okay," Werner rasped without thinking. And then, with many a break and in a fever of excitement, he croaked "Hey, I can talk!"

He's plannnig to go to South Lancster (Mass.) Academy next month to complete his night school course.

"And what's more," he declared, "I'm going out for the men's glee club. But you know what? I used to be a tenor. Now I'm a basso profunda!"

Wheat Insurance Offered in Fairfax

Federal crop insurance on wheat in Fairfax County is no wavailable, according to W. C. Walker, chairman of the County Triple-A Committee. The premium rate for the county has been set at six tenths of a bushel of wheat for each acre seeded.

Walker said that the closing date for the insurance is September 28. It offers protection against hail, floods, drought, excessive rain, fire, winterkill and other natural causes. The insurance can be obtained at the local Triple-A office or from the following community committeemen:

M. V. Leigh, D. O. Hileman, J. B. Armfield, Steuart DeBell, C. F. Hutchison, E. W. Saum, Marion S. Money, Karl L. Crabill, T. G. Elgin, H. T. Marrs, Alex L. Haight and W. E. Demory.

Displaced to Be U. N. Problem, Winant Says

New York, Aug. 24 (U.P.).—Europe's vast army of displaced persons will be "a continuing source United Nations Economic and Social Council sets up machinery to return them to their homes or resettle them, John G. Winant said tonight.

The former American Ambassador to London said in a report to Secretary of State James F. Byrnes that the UN's economic and social ar mmust prepare at its September 11 meeting here to take over the displaced persons problem the moment UNRRA is liquidated early next year. Winant is chief American representative on the council.

Lists Other Urgent Tasks

He said other "most urgent" meeting related to the far-flung job of economic reconstruction of war devastated areas and the elimination of trade barriers among nations.

The refugee problem, a source to provoke extensive debate in the 18-nation council when it takes up proposals for an international refugee organization. The conflict revolves aroud differences over the definition of refugees and displaced persons and the question of whether displaced men, women and children should be compelled to return to the countries from which they fled or were driven during the war.

Already a 'Little Nearer'

Winant's formal report on the work of the year-old council said the agency already had pushed the world "a little nearer" a solution of the economic and social problems which lead to war.

This has been done "through patience and understanding, and by a willingness to negotiate, compromise and work together," Winant said.

The council still must prove, however, by its decisions and programs in future months its ability to wipe out social and economic conflicts among peoples and nations, he added.

U. S. to Resume Plane Flights From Vienna to Italy

Frankfurt, Germany, (Sunday), Aug. 25 (AP).—Headquarers of Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, United States European commander, announced early today that regular, direct air transport flights between Vienna and Udine, Italy, would be resumed this morning.

The flights had been ordered canceled as a result of the forcing down of two U. S. Army transports flying this route by Yugoslav fighters.

Col. George S. Eyster, public relations chief of the United States Army in Europe, announced resumption of th etraffic and said: "Pilots will be instructed as heretofore to fly the route—Klagenfurt-Hemagor-Udine — carefully, avoiding flying off their course or flying over Yugoslav territory."

Eyster added that "due allowances will be taken of weather conditions, and every precaution will be taken to see that our planes fly over their regular prescribed course."

Coast Guard Joins Search For Missing 5

Stamford, Conn., Aug. 24 (AP).—A rowboat adrift in Long Island Sound and a homemade phonograph record expressing the grief of Abraham Kohn over his wife's departure spurred a search by air and water today for the middle-aged Stamford auditor, his four sons, aged six to 14, and a three-year-old Chinese boy.

A Coast Guard cutter hunted for traces of them in Long Island Sound off Mamaroneck, N. Y. There the rowboat, dry and empty save for the oars and a pair of child's shoes, was found last night several hours after Kohn had rented it, ostensibly to take the boys on a fishing trip.

The Coast Guard also sent a plane from Floyd Bennett Field, N. Y., to aid on the search, but as the hours wore on no clues to their whereabouts had been reported.

Detective John McInerney said he had found in Kohn's home a phonograph record bearing the inscription, "To My Wife, Mary," which left this message:

"This is three weeks for me since I didn't see you. I am crying all day long. You don't know, sweetheart; you'll never know. God keep and protect you. Today I changed my insurance. I married you, sweetheart, and not your offspring. I am thankful you don't see what I saw from your daughters. Goodbye, sweetheart. I'm telling you again, goodbye, sweetheart."

Kohn's sister, Mrs. Minnie Gordon, told him, McInerney said, that Mrs. Kohn had suffered a nervous breakdown and left home on the advice of her physician.

The detective quoted Mrs. Gordon as saying that Mrs. Kohn, who is 45, had two daughters by a previous marriage and that one of the girls, Jean, "left home because she couldn't stand the abusive language that was used in the house."

Kohn, also 45, left his home here yesterday with his sons, Leonard, 14, Samuel, 12, Robert, 9, and Louis, 6, and Jim Sing, jr., 3, whose father, a Stamford laundryman, told Detective McInerney the boy had "boarded" at the Kohn home for the past six months.

Chest Drive Being Planned In Arlington

A progress report meeting at which Arlington Community Chest leaders will discuss an intensified drive to raise the standard of per capita gifts in the forthcoming campaign will be held Tuesday night at chest headquarters, 3159 Wilson blvd.

Increased funds are needed to meet this year's goal of $60,000, spokesmen say. The quota will be Arlington's share of the over-all $4,200,000 compromise quota established for the Metropolitan Area Community Chest Federation.

The figure will just meet minimum operating costs of all agencies which this year are faced with higher operating costs and expansion of services, it is declared.

To do the job, chest leaders will set their sights on one solicitor for every 10 Arlington residents or business firms. Area chairmen will be named at the meeting.

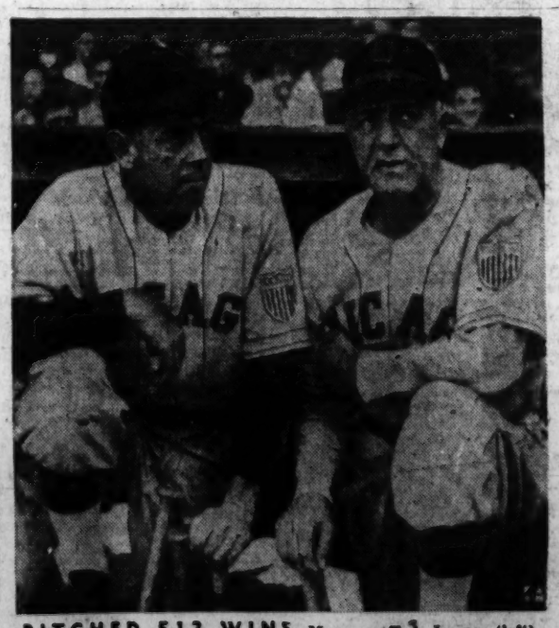
Stephen M. Smith, campaign chairman, will call for progress reports from his division heads: Edward Holland and William E. Robey, business chairmen; James D. Franklin, residential; Mrs. Blanche Levenberg, apartments; Clifford Smith, county workers; Mrs. Howard M. Murphy, speakers' bureau; Fletcher Kemp, schools; Mrs. Annie P. Belcher, Negro area, and Albert A. Caretta, publicity.

This year's drive will be conducted October 22 to November 19.

Farmer, 74, Granted Divorce From Bride, 17

Houston, Mo., Aug 24 (AP).—Thomas W. Sutton, 74-year-old farmer, was granted a divorce in Circuit Court yesterday from 16-year-old Vinnie Holden Sutton, whom he married last April 21. The couple separated May 3.

In his petition, Sutton alleged his young bride carried on correspondence with other men and on two occasions left home without advising him of her whereabouts. Under a property settlement she was permitted to keep 70 acres of land which he gave her at the time of their marriage.



PITCHED 512 WINS—Manager Ted Lyons (left) and Coach Urban (Red) Faber of the Chicago White Sox, whose combined pitching totaled 512 victories during their major league careers, relax in a dugout at Philadelphia.

NMU Orders Shipping Strike Be 'Intensified'

Detroit, Aug. 24 (AP).—The CIO National Maritime Union, "tentatively" scheduling additional peace conferences with strike-bound carriers, directed its 2500 inland members today to intensify the 10-day-old Great Lakes shipping strike.

By radio and leaflet to ports around the five lakes went a directive from Joseph Stack, NMU vice president, urging that there be no "let-up" in the strike effort despite the apparent imminence of additional settlements.

Union headquarters announced that plans are underway for meetings early next week with the Nicholson Transit Co. and Ford Motor Co. in Detroit, and the Jupiter Co. and Interstate Co. in Cleveland.

Additional firms have also been contacted and may meet with the union, the NMU said.

In each case, the NMU will ask that the carriers accept a "pattern" contract signed with Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, providing for a work week of 48 hours at sea and 44 hours in port.

The present work week on the Lakes is 56 hours and the union struck August 15 in a demand for a 40-hour week.

Penn. Legion Urges Klan Be Outlawed

Philadelphia, Aug. 24 (AP).—The Pennsylvania American Legion today called for enactment of state and national legislation to outlaw the Ku Klux Klan, activities of which were described in a resolution as a "cowardly blot on our state and nation."

Clyde E. Rankin of Philadelphia, 46-year-old disabled veteran of the First World War, was elected commander of the State Department and the Legionaires then stepped out for their big parade before an estimated 25,000 Philadelphians.

The Legion called for a program to acquaint troops with "the facts and basic philosophy of the American way of life; the history of aggression with our former enemies; the character and methods of their propaganda, and their objectives . . . the breakdown of faith in Democracy."

A minor row was touched off when a resolution was presented condemning Government officials as being "inefficient, stupid or worse" in the handling of the veterans' housing program. The proposal was adopted, however.

Code Aided Gem Recovery, Witness Says

Frankfurt, Germany, Aug. 24 (AP). The code word "Cemetery" led to the recovery by Army Investigators of a hoard of Kronberg Castle crown jewels in a Hudson (Wis.) house, a prosecution witness testified today at the trial of Wac Capt. Kathleen B. Nash Durant.

The defense protested the treasure had been illegally seized by the Army "without a search warrant and without permission of the owner of the house."

Maj. John D. Salb of the Army Provost Marshal's Office in Washington, D. C. (home, 2801 Laurel ave., Cheverly, Md.), produced a note which he said was wrtiten and signed by the 43-year-old former Phoenix (Ariz.) Country Club manager during an interrogation in Chicago last June 3.

Then in Detention

Captain Durant was being detained at the time in connection with the disappearance of the jewels valued at $1,500,000 and later was charged with larceny, embezzlement and conspiracy.

The note read:

"To Eileen, Jack (her husband, Col. Jack W. Durant) or David (Maj. David F. Watson).

"I have confessed to having the box of jewels which I hid in the attic. Will you give same to officer carrying this note. Our code 'cemetery' goes. Sorry to cause you so much trouble. I don't want you to worry about me any longer. Lover Bonnie."

Recovered 193 Items

With this note, Salb said he recovered 193 items of the jewel collection in the home of Capt. Durant's sister, Mrs. Eileen Lonergan at Hudson, Wis. The code word, he said, was an agreed upon signal to send her (Capt. Durant) the Hesse crown jewels.

Earlier another prosecution witness, Roy C. Carlton of Kilgore, Tex., testified that he and two Germans "at Captain Durant's orders" dug up the jewel box in the cellar of Kronberg Castle and then "the four of us—Captain Durant, the two Germans and I—carried the contents" to her room.

Fairfax Sewer Bids To Be Opened Friday

Mayor Robert D. Graham of Fairfax, announced yesterday that bids for the construction of 6640 feet of additional sewer lines within the corporate limits of the town, will be opened at 8 p. m., Friday.

The new lines will be placed to care for additional dwellings now beeing erected. The town council recently authorized the construction of 4195 feet of 12-inch interceptor sewer, and 2545 feet of 8-inch lateral sewer.

Beauties to Be Judged In Silhouette at Beach

Porthcawl, Wales, Aug. 24 (AP).—Bathing beauties taking part in contests at this seaside resort will be seen by the audience hereafter in silhouette only.

Acting on protests that the pretties were too lightly dressed, the contest committee decided to put a thin screen in front of them—with a bright light to the rear.

Inspection Finds U. S. Transport 'Spotlessly Clean'

Sydney, Australia, Aug. 24 (AP).—An inspection of the former United States Army Transport Marine Falcon showed no justification for complaints by passengers of "unsanitary" conditions, Sam H. Richter, regional representative of the United States War Shipping Administration, said today.

Richter said he went through the Farine Falcon "from stem to stern" and found it spotlessly clean.

Some passengers had complained of conditions aboard the ship, and had draped a sign reading "S. S. Floating Flophouse" over its side before it docked yesterday.

Ex-Nazi Sought In Probe on Defense Work

By the Associated Press

The Senate War Investigating Committee has asked American occupation authorities in Germany to hunt up Werner Plack, former Nazi foreign office official, for what Senator Kilgore (D., W. Va.) says may be "important testimony" in an inquiry into prewar defense construction.

Kilgore said a subcommittee he heads wants to get Plack's story of his reputed association with Hans Wilhelm Rohl, German-born naturalized citizen, who held contracts on several military installations on the West Coast and in Hawaii before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

The Kilgore subcommittee has begun a preliminary investigation into the activities of Col. Theodore Wyman, jr., former Army District Engineer at Hawaii. It is acting on recommendation of the Senate-House Pearl Harbor Investigating Committee for a further inquiry into the failure to complete defense construction work before the attack.

Seeral previous investigations have developed testimony that Wyman was chummy with Rohl, attending parties on the latter's yacht. There also was testimony that Rohl associated with Plack, a circumstance that Rohl denied.

Senate committee officials said they had information that Plack, who never has told his story, may already be in custody in the American occupied zone of Germany.

The Army Pearl Harbor Board reported that Plack, a wine salesman, left this country in 1940 under suspicion of being a Nazi secret agent. 'It said he sailed with Fritz Weidemann, former German counsel general at San Francisco, for Germany by way of Japan after the FBI had thoroughly searched his baggage and found nothing that would justify detaining him.

The Army board report further said that a radio news commentator assigned to Berlin before American entry into the war reported subsequently that Plack had been installed in a responsible position in the German foreign office.

If Plack is found in custody or can be traced in the American zone, Kilgore said an effort will be made to obtain testimony from him about his possible knowledge of American defense projects before he left this country with Weidemann.

Kilgore indicated the search for Plack, along with efforts to pick up other leads in the investigation, may delay any public hearings until late in the fall.

Scrap Scarcity Blamed for Auto Shortage

Detroit, Aug. 24 (AP).—A five-point program to attack "the bottlenecks and failures in planning that have really crippled (automobile) production" was outlined today by Richard T. Leonard, a vice president of the CIO United Auto Workers.

Leonard charged in a statement that "certain executives" in the automtive industry "continue to fall back on the myth that labor 'irresponsibility" is to blame for industry's failure to produce."

Strikes in the industry, he said, "are only a small fraction of what they were in the record peacetime year of 1941."

He cited shortages of pig iron, scrap metal, sheet steel and lead and copper as factors restricting production.

Leonard said an additional 2,000,000 tons of pig iron could be produced annually in six Government-owned blast furnaces which are "rusting in idleness" in Gadsden, Ala., Dangerfield and Houston, Tex., Cleveland, Ohio., Chester, Pa., and Inland Harbor, Ind. He urged the Government to "use its own property to meet national requirements."

Scrap metal shortages, according to Leonard, are a result of the refusal of dealers to gather and sell scrap at OPA price ceilings. He asked that the United States Government use its authority " to secure and provide the scrap metal necessary for full production."

Plane to Pick Up Ship's Officer, Ill

New York, Aug. 24 (AP).—A Coast Guard airplane today was dispatched to the vessel Joseph C. Lincoln, 340 miles out of New York, to pick up the ship's third mate, who is critically ill with a perforated ulcer, the Coast Guard announced.

The plane, a PBY, will land on the water and take the third mate aboard from a lifeboat, the Coast Guard said. Identification of the stricken man and destination of the vessel were not announced

Gen. Lee, Pope Confer

Rome, Aug. 24 (U.P.).—Pope Pius today received Lieut. Gen. John Lee, American commander of the Mediterranean area, in private audience. Vatican and United States military sources declined to divulge details of the conversation.

'Left' Believed To Expect Greek King's Return

Athens, Aug. 24 (AP).—The unanimity with which Greece's opposition parties are charging that the September 1 plebiscite will not be free and "genuine" is interpreted by political observers as a concession that the opposition expects King George II to be returned from his exile in London.

The Communist-dominated extreme left and the Center Republicans have followed a common line in attacks on the validity of the registration lists and in declaring the freedom of the vote was being curtailed by intimidation tactics of rightist "terrorists" without interference from the royalist government's police.

A week prior to the voting there has been little outward political activity, but the Ministry of Public Order disclosed that in the first 22 days of August there were 162 political killings and 73 kidnapings, including the abduction of four mayors and two field wardens. The government report said rightists were responsible for 19 of the killings while leftists were to blame for the remainder.

U. S. Housing Bogged Down, Realtors Say

By the United Press

The National Association of Real Estate Boards said last night the Nation's housing program is bogged down and little hope for improvement is in sight.

It reported a survey showed only 15.9 per cent of the housing units started in the first six months of 1946 had been finished. Of 888 realtor-builders participating in the survey, 190 said they had been unable to start at all.

Nearly half of the 698 who had started construction said Government "red tape" was the major bottleneck and caused the shortage of materials.

Meanwhile, the Veterans of Foreign Wars asked UNRRA Director General Fiorello H. LaGuardia to explain why UNRRA is buying cement block machines and other items for export abroad when they are needed in the housing program here.

VFW Commander-in-Chief Joseph M. Stack asked that VFW be consulted on all or any shipments of "vitally needed housing materials and equipment to any foreign nation."

Reconversion Director John R. Steelman is expected to take a hand in a dispute over slashing commercial construction to boost homebuilding for veterans.

Camp Fire Girls Promote Fun Program

A campaign to increase the recreational and social opportunities for girls of all ages living in the northern part of Montgomery County has been started by the Camp Fire Girls, it was announced yesterday.

Recruitment of volunteers to serve as group leaders will get under way this week, Mrs. Reo Purcell, Camp Fire Girls executive, said. There is currently a "great need" for additional youth services in the rural areas and "we consider it an important function to remedy this need," Mrs. Purcell said.

The Camp Fire Girls, an agency wholly supported by the Montgomery County Community Chest and Council, is now working to provide recreation and character-building activities for about 460 girls in the county. An expanded program has been planned to emphasize personality development, vocational guidance, social life and social services. Girls from 7 years old up through high school ages may participate through units of the three clubs for the various age levels.

Miss Jocelyn Dent, senior camp unit director for the past summer, will be in charge of the program. She succeeds Miss Sue Watts, who has promised to stay on until the program is well under way although her resignation become effective September 15.

Particular attention will be given to high school girls, who will be organized into the Horizon clubs.

A workshop for volunteer leaders will be held in Washington during the latter part of September, after which training courses will be given in the county.

Qualifications for leadership require that girls be over 18 years old, interested in young people and willing to devote at least four hours a week to Camp Fire activities.

What's Going On and Where

Service Activities

Victory Canteen for Servicemen, 1113 Pennsylvania ave. nw., games, refreshments, 8 p. m. to 11 p. m.; dinner, 5 p. m. to 6 p. m.

United Nations Service Center, 500 North Capitol st., informal dancing for all military personnel and their guests, 8 p. m.

Service Canteen, 1317 G st. nw., dancing, refreshments, community sing and games, 6 to 11 p. m.

USO, 1011 H st. nw., 10 a. m., horseback riding, call RX. 3350 for reservations, 2:30 p. m.; swimming, 6:30; buffet supper, bridge, all day.

USO, 8801 Pennsylvania ave. nw., 10:30 a. m., go to church; 2 p. m.; sightseeing tour to Smithsonian Institute; annual Photographic Society display, 5:30 p. m.; brief vesper service, 6:30; cold plate supper, 7:30 p. m.; service band concert at Watergate.

USO—National Jewish Welfare Board, 16th and G sts. nw., 12 noon swimming party on Leave Lounge; 9 p. m., dance, Starlite Roof.

USO-YMCA, 1736 G st. nw., 9:15, Java Club; 10:30 sightseeing; 11 a. m., go to church; 1:30 p. m., sightseeing; 2 p. m., voice recordings; 3:30 p. m., tea dance; 6:30 p. m., snack supper; 7:30 p. m., showboat and stage; 8:30 social hour informal dance.

National Catholic Community Service, 1314 N st. nw., dance, 2 to 6 p. m. and 8 to 11 p. m.; supper, 5:30 to 7 p. m.; NCCS, 918 10th st. nw., dance, 4 to 11 p. m.

YWCA, 17th and K sts. nw., tennis, 8-10 a. m.; buffet supper, 6:30 p. m.; penthouse records, 7:30 p. m.

Art Galleries and Exhibits

National Gallery of Art, 6th and Constitution ave. nw., 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Corcoran Gallery of Art, 17th and New York ave. nw., 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.

Smithsonian Institute, 10th and Independence ave. sw., 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

Library of Congress, 1st and East Capitol sts., 11:30 a. m. to 10 p. m.

National Archives, 8th and Pennsylvania ave. nw., 1:30 p. m. to 5 p. m.

Music

Marine Band, Army Band will perform at 8:30 p. m.

TAX

From Page 1

pal services provided to the property before the transfer to the tax-exempt owners must be continued and in most instances at a greater expense to the local government.

Saddle on the Taxpayer

"The question well arises as to the propriety of saddling on the District taxpayers the expense of providing municipal services to tax-exempt properties and particularly when the reason for such exemption is based upon international usage or custom. In such instances the expense has a distinctly national aspect, and concerns each and every State municipality and locality in the Nation, as it does the District."

The report cited the following as some of the "most pronounced" ways that the funds of District taxpayers are tapped for Federal purposes not common to other municipalities:

Free water furnished by the District to Federal buildings in Washington and nearby costs $870,000 a year. As an example of "luxury" service, Public Buildings officials said some city water, but not much, is used for air-conditioning Government buildings. For the Triangle buildings, however, the water comes through an old tunnel direct from the Potomac River.

Recording discharge certificates for all veterans, regardless of where they live.

Maintaining the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home—properly a Federal service which benefits those who come to Washington to do business with the Federal Government.

Snow removal from around Federal buildings.

Construction of gutters and curbs in front of Federal property.

One half the cost of the sedition trial. If the trial had been held in any other city the entire cost would have been paid by the Federal Government.

Guarding the President and policing crowds at public functions where the President appears, and functions around Government buildings and embassies.

Maintaining schools for children of nonresidents.

Operation, maintenance and policing of the National Zoological Park.

Much Not Paid For

Three other items listed by Coffee's subcommittee received attention during the year. In setting up a new District Department of Corrections Congress voted to make the Federal Government repay the District for prisoners kept in the District Jail as a result of conviction for violating a strictly Federal law. Metropolitan Police supplied to the Capitol for extra wartime protection were relieved of the assignment. The District Commissioners helped sidetrack a proposal to make the Federal Government pay the administrative costs of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission. These are now paid by the District.

In a general conclusion, Coffee's subcommittee declared that at the six-million-dollar rate, the Federal Government paid for "but a fraction" of the services it received from the District government. "The additional costs of such services are made up from funds collected from the taxpayers of the District," the report said.

Congress' boost in the Federal payment for the current fiscal year was an emergency measure, designed to keep the city from going "in the red" by next July 1. Basic law still fixes the contribution at the six-million-dollar level.

To cure this annual legislative hazard, Senator O'Mahoney introduced in the Senate, with indorsement of its appropriations committee, a bill to establish a permanent Federal-District fiscal formula.

What U. S. Would Pay

Under the formula, a modification of a plan first sponsored by Senator Overton (D., La.), the Federal Government would pay the District each year an amount equal to 18.66 per cent of the city's total revenues other than the Federal payment during the preceding fiscal year. The percentage represents the ratio of the Federal-owned land in the District—excluding streets, park areas, Capitol Grounds and Federal land now used by the District—to the total land area of the District.

O'Mahoney's bill was based on a study prepared for his subcommittee by Senate Appropriations experts. The study cited these chief reasons for adopting a permanent fiscal formula:

"1. The District is the Federal Government set aside for Federal purposes, with full legislative powers retained by the Congress.

"2. The area of the District is fixed. It cannot expand. Therefore, when the Federal Government purchases property the tax revenue previously received on such property is lost to the District and cannot be replaced. The residents of the District in fairness should not be expected to make up such loss in revenues by increased taxes.

"3. The enormous increase in the expenses of the District during the past 10 years has been occasioned by the tremendous expansion of the Federal Government, with no commensurate increase in the payment by the Federal Government.

"4. The residents of the District through increased taxes have adequately, fairly, and cheerfully provided their share of the cost of operation and upkeep of the National Capital."

Might Have Gotten More

Where that reasoning got the District an increase of two million dollars in Federal money for this year, the O'Mahoney formula, if applied this year, would have given about 12 million dollars. Senator O'Mahoney's bill went to the Senate District Committee where it was tabled for the last session.

There is no doubt that it will enter the drive of District officials for new revenue. Just how is a question. So far, the formula has found no House sponsor. House members are within their parliamentary rights in ignoring it. District officials said they were not yet sure, as a question of strategy, whether to make the O'Mahoney formula a part of any revenue-raising bill they send to the Capitol for the next session, or whether to let the issue be raised in the Senate, after the House has passed a District tax bill.

Two angles of the Federal-District money relation are frequently overlooked in discussion of the rightful Federal share. One is the fact that the annual lump-sum payment does not accurately measure the total amount of Federal funds that go into Washington's municipal expenses. For example, the main reason the District has a separate highway fund, into which go all the gasoline taxes collected here, is so the city can qualify for the maximum possible Federal grants for road, highway, and bridge construction. Washington shared in war-time Federal community service funds. A Census Bureau study, based on 1943 figures, and published in O'Mahoney's fiscal report showed that Washington received $11,553,000 in Federal funds that year.

Other Cities Get Aid

The second angle is that Washington is not the only city that gets big cash help from a higher-ranking State or Federal Government. The Census Bureau study for O'Mahoney listed the 12 cities nearest in size to Washington. For all of them in 1943, aid from other governments was a sizable portion of their operating funds. The total cash figures were: Cleveland, Ohio, $6,056 000; Baltimore, Md., $10,176-000; St. Louis, Mo., $222,000; Boston, Mass., $18,848 000; Pittsburgh, Pa., $825,000; San Francisco, Calif., $7 475,000; Milwaukee, Wis., $12,432,000; Buffalo, N. Y., $8,002,000; New Orleans, La. $1-109,000; Minneapolis, Minn., $2,795,000; Cincinnati, Ohio, $4-064 000.

On a per capita basis the help which the 12 cities got from other governments figured out this way: Cleveland, Ohio, $8.89; Baltimore, Md., $10.97; St. Louis, Mo., $0.27; Boston, Mass., $24.45; Pittsburgh, Pa., $1.25; Washington, D. C., $12.98; San Francisco, Calif., $10.67; Milwaukee Wis., $21.16; Buffalo, N. Y., $13.899; Minneapolis, Minn., $5.68; New Orleans, La., $2.13; Cincinnati, Ohio, $8.92.

According to a recent study by the Municipal Finance Officers Association, most of the outside help for other cities comes from State governments in two ways—through grants in aid for particular purposes, or through sharing State taxes which are collected in the municipality. Not all the outside money, however, comes from the States. Per capita Federal aid to cities in 1944 included these amounts: (The cities were chosen to emphasize the varied treatment given them) Detroit, Mich., $1.25; Los Angeles, Calif., $0.10; Boston, Mass., $5.18; St. Louis, Mo., $0.27; San Diego, Calif., $0.52; Louisville, Ky., $0.46; Lowell, Mass., $6.32; Utica, N. Y., $0.16.

Aid to Other Cities

Among smaller towns, there was the startling Federal contribution of $23.78 per capita to Greendale, Wis., or a total of $60,092. In total revenues, Detroit got $2,023,050, and Boston got $3,995,776 in Federal contributions in 1944.

So Washington is not the only city that gets a slice of Federal money. Despite this year's increase, all Washington organizations, business, civic, and labor, are preparing to go all out in support of still greater Federal payments to the city to help keep down the rising tax burdens of its residents.

Where Washington now gets about 10 per cent of its budget from the Federal lump sum, many towns get more than a third of their revenue from other superior governments. For example, this percentage list showed up in the Municipal Finance Officers survey (with the figures representing the per cent of the city's total revenue that comes from aid by other governments). Kokomo, Ind., 69.9; Canton, Ohio, 58.3; Superior, Wis., 46.9; Appleton, Wis., 46.2; Denver, Colo., 44.6; La Crosse, Wis., 44.4; Eau Claire, Wis., 40.9; Zanesville, Ohio, 40.6; New Bedford, Mass., 38.3; Fall River, Mass., 37.7; West Allis, Wis., 37.2; Wilmington, N. C., 36.8; Newark, Ohio, 36.2. At the other extreme was a list of cities whose revenue from outside sources rand down from eight-tenths of 1 per cent to less than one-twentieth of 1 per cent. Cities who got no outside help at all were not listed.

Lacking a parent State to give financial aid, the District must still look to the Federal Government for all its outside help. In this way it will be up to Congress to decide whether t oadopt some plan like Senator O'Mahoney's or continue the Federal Government in the role of Washington's number one tax evader.

Preflight Training Planned for Boys Club

Post Staff Photo

MAPPING THE WAY—Examining maps to be used by the boys in their studies, these club officials and Army officers are planning a preflight training course for 67 members of the Merrick Boys' Club. The Civil Air Patrol and the Military District of Washington will furnish the teachers and transportation to Andrews Field, where classes will start September 2. Leaders of the program are (from left) Capt. Charles W. Craven, war ace and flight-training adviser; Nazzareno Coluzzi, 320 A st. ne., Boys' Club secretary; Col. Cornelius Jadwin, chief of staff, MDW; Chaplain Harold H. Schulz, MDW; James L. Meeke, 15 4th st. ne., Boys' Club president, and Maj. Joseph Bergling, commanding officer, CAP

BELGRADE

From Page 1

Yugoslav fighters in downing the transport in which the five met their death "had an unfortunate ending for which we were not responsible," but added that strict orders were given to his air force against firing on any more transport planes violating Yugoslavia's air sovereignty.

In notifying Patterson yesterday that there were no apparent survivors to Monday's crash, Tito had said it was "a regrettable incident." He has not replied to the American ultimatum on the downing of the two United States planes, the first on August 9.

Ultimatum "Set Aside"

The Yugoslav government has declared that the ultimatum has been "set aside" and is "no longer applicable" since the Washington demands were fulfilled by release of nine occupants of the plane downed on August 9.

In the Holy Cross Church Cemetery at Kropivink United States Graves Registration representatives were disinterring the bodies of the five airmen from a common grave.

They will be reburied in the United States military cemetery on a wooded hill on the outskirts of Belgrade. They will be brought to Belgrade Monday or Tuesday in Patterson's special embassy plane.

Patterson left Ljubljana today for Salzburg, Austria, presumably for a conference with Gen. Mark W. Clark. Before leaving he inspected the C-47 which crash landed near Kranj on August 9, then said of the pilot, Capt. William Crombie of East Longmeadow, Mass., "he deserves the Distinguished Flying Cross!"

(Today in Paris Byrnes conferred with Crombie and his co-pilot, Lieut. Bill McNew of Atlanta, Ga.).

Today the Turkish officer, who was the tenth person aboard Crombie's plane, was identified as Capt. Ihsan Unesen, a liaison officer attached to United States Army Headquarters in Frankfurt. The only person wounded by Yugoslav bullets, he is still in a Ljubljana hospital.

He told Patterson and other American officials who visited him that "I have not been permitted to send messages to my own officials, although I have requested permission to do so." He said he felt "in good enough condition to travel."

(In Paris yesterday the Yugoslav Ambassador to the United States said the Turk's flight over Yugoslavia was "not accidential." He did not elaborate.).

Tito was asked by newsmen, "Do you believe the infringement of Yugoslav frontiers to be deliberate and if so, for what purpose?"

Charges "Reconnortering"

In his reply he said that unauthorized flights over Yugoslav soil were carried out for the purpose of "reconnoitering those regions which our military units are occupying in zone 'B' and the rest of the frontier zone."

Clashes causing casualties have occurred in that area between American and Yugoslav patrols and Italian-Yugoslav tension has been severe in the frontier regions.

"Furthermore," said Tito, "the systematic flying over our territory in Upper Sovenia by Allied transport and passenger planes has not been accidental erring from routes or on account of weather, but intentional and arbitrary acts by Allied pilots who do not respect our sovereignty and who fly over our territory without permission in order to shorten the way, as they themselves state."

"According to our profound conviction, flights over our territory by Allied military planes—bombers, fighters and various other types even Flying Fortresses—have had as their purpose in the first place a demonstration and display of military strength and intimidation of our patriotic population on one hand and encouragement of anti-national elements in Yugoslavia on the other," Tito said.

He was asked, "In the event of American planes flying over Yugoslav territory without clearance, is the same procedure to be adopted as on August 19?"

"No," he replied. "Immediately after the second case which had an unfortunate ending for which we were not responsible, strict orders were given not to fire on transport planes which might violate our territory by flying over it without permission or necessity, but to signal them to land, and in case they did not respond, to take their number and establish to whom they belong, and the government in such cases would take steps which it deems necessary."

Concluding his answers to the questions, Tito said:

"This affair is being distorted abroad and Yugoslavia is being depicted as a serious culprit troubling Allied relations, while in fact she is doing nothing else but requesting that her sovereignty be respected and has in this respect so far shown more than patience."

Russia Requests U. S. Naval Aides Be Called Home

The State Department said last night that Russia had requested that the American naval attaches in Vladivostock and Archangel be called home.

The reason for this, a spokesman sadi, was that they had been stationed there under the lend-lease program and that since the program had terminated there was no reason for them to remain.

A naval attache remains at Odessa, however, to help with UNRRA shipments.

It was learned, meanwhile, that the State Department had asked permission to open an additional consulate in Russia but that no reply to the request had been received.

Garbo Sails for U. S.

Gothenburg, Sweden, Aug. 24 (AP).—Dock side roofs and windows were crowded with spectators when Greta Garbo, under a heavy police escort, boarded the liner Gripsholm which sailed for New York tonight. Also on board were Lillian and Dorothy Gish, American actresses.

SHOOT

WILLIAM H. McLAUGHLIN
Slain in gun battle

From Page 1

walt's gun, had entered McLaughlin's abdomen, piercing a large artery, according to an autopsy report. A second bullet, fired by Harty, cut the gunman's windpipe in two but was not recovered, Inspector Robert J. Barrett, chief of the Deterctive Bureau, told reporters later.

Fingerprints Found

Sullivan and Harty testified that McLaughlin's identity as a suspect in the Rosenberg slaying was made known to them Wednesday after it had been established through fingerprints found in the Rosenberg home.

They were warned that the man was a fugitive from the Virginia State Penitentiary and was also wanted in the District for the stabbing of James Martin, Negro, during an altercation August 17 at 307 Virginia ave. sw., they said.

They told the jury they had been cautioned that McLaughlin was armed and that he had boasted that "if any policeman came to get him, he'd kill them."

The gun battle Friday night started at 9:50 p. m. in front of a restaurant in the 800 block of 4th st. sw., when Lloyd Wilson, Negro, also of the Virginia ave. address, pointed out McLaughlin to police, according to Greenwalt's testimony.

When Sullivan tried to stop the man, McLaughlin turned and fired twice at the officers. Sullivan then fired five shots and Greenwalt four shots at the fleeing man.

Discovered in Hiding

McLaughlin ran to the 900 block of 6th st. sw., where he was discovered hiding behind a hedge by Sullivan. Mr. McLaughlin fired another shot, which grazed the officer's right index finger.

Harty then fired twice at McLaughlin as he tried again to flee and the man slumped to the ground, the officers testified. McLaughlin was pronounced dead on arrival at Casualty Hospital at 10:20 a. m.

Further identification of McLaughlin as the killer of Rosenberg was made by Officer Ray McClure of the Identification Bureau, who testified that fingerprints taken from a pane of glass in the Rosenberg home and those taken from McLaughlin after his death were identical.

The Alexandria grocer was shot and killed early Wednesday morning as he stood at the window of his bedrom, in his apartment at Princess and Henry sts.

His home had been entered also on July 16, shortly after McLaughlin escaped from prison.

James Martin who was stabbed by McLaughlin, testified yesterday that the slain man came to live with him about a month ago. During the altercation August 17, McLaughlin tried to shoot him with the .22 caliber revolver but it misfired, he said.

Lucille Rollins, Negro, of 353 M pl. sw., testified that McLaughlin had shot twice into the floor with the same gun several Sundays ago, "just to be shooting."

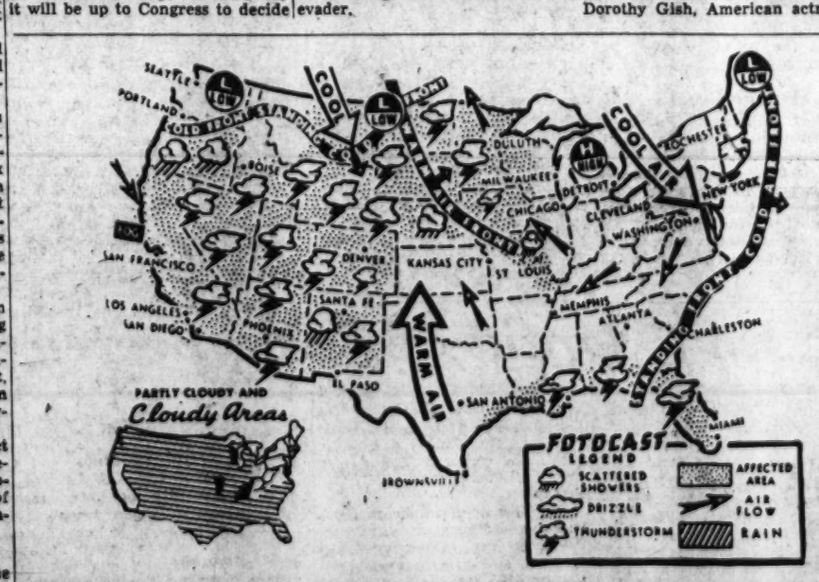
The quick identification of the killer was based on his method of operation, Lieut. Russell Hawes of the Alexandria police explained yesterday.

"McLaughlin had an involved technique of entering buildings. He always cut the putty off a pane of glass and removed it neatly. He did that to the rear kitchen window of the Rosenberg place and then found the window boarded up, so he cut the door," he said.

"We were sure of our man then, even before we checked fingerprints," Hawes continued. "The fact that he had returned to the scene a second time—a known habit of McLaughlin's—made us dead certain."

McLaughlin was arrested in 1944 for burglarizing a doctor's home and a store in Alexandria. He was sentenced to six years in prison. He escaped once, was recaptured in Petersburg, and escaped again July 6, records show.

Hawes was with the other three officers when the net was formed around McLaughlin Friday night. Sergt. Thomas Woods of Alexandria police and Lieut. Robert V. Murray and Detective Sergts. George Cooper and Otto Fuss of Washington police, were present but did not fire at the fugitive.



24-HOUR FORECAST SUMMARY: Fair weather is promised the Nation Sunday, except for widely scattered showers and thunderstorms along the Gulf Coast, in the Central valleys and Rocky Mountain area.

Cool Canadian air will dominate the weather in the eastern half of the country as far south as the coastline of the South Atlantic States where the air front that marks the southernmost edge of this air flow from Easern Canada is located on the map. Warmer air lies south of this front and a stationary or indefinite frontal condition is foreseen where the standing front is shown.

The Midwest will have rising temperatures as a flow of warm air from the South advances northward into the Dakotas heralded by the farm air front pictured on the map. Another air front marking the boundary between air which is circulating southward from the Northwest Pacific Coast, and the warmer air persisting over the Rockies, will move slowly into the extreme Northwest corner of the Nation.

Sunday temperatures in the Eastern part of the country will not go far above 85 degrees, but the Middle West, from Texas northward into South Dakota and Wyoming will have maximum temperatures above 90 degrees, as will the Gulf States. The East, also, will enjoy low humidity, making for quite comfortable conditions this weekend.

Local afternoon turbulence will cause the showers indicated for the Rockies and the Gulf Coast, while those shown for the Central valleys will result from frontal activity associated with the intermingling air masses in the vicinity of the warm air front.

FOOD

From Page 1

schedule is expected to be announced later this week.

Prophesying that some livestock producers will want to hold back meat cattle from market in hopes of forcing higher price authorizations, he said "we don't intend to give in to any purely pressure drives."

Will Be Blamed for Scarcity

He admitted that OPA will be given the blame for impending meat scarcities, which were foreshadowed again yesterday by action at the Nation's stockyards.

Prime steers brought $30 a hundred pounds, a new record high, on the Chicago livestock market yesterday as unusually heavy receipts for a Saturday were shipped to slaughtering centers.

The Chicago hog market found 5500 head offered for sale, augmented by 4500 head shipped directly to the packers. Most sales were in a $20 to $21 range, with a few head bringing $21.25.

A market feature was the large number of lightweight hogs and poorly finished cattle. More than 50 per cent of the hogs weighed under 180 pounds, which compares with a normal average weight for this market of approximately 275 pounds.

Livestock experts said meat animals were not receiving proper finishing on farms, which meant that the potential meat supply was being reduced. This was also reflected in the Chicago grain market, where potential feeding demands for grains restrained any sharp advance in grain prices.

Kansas City Record Broken

In Kansas City farmers and feeders yesterday rushed to market the largest number of livestock ever offered for sale there on a Saturday. The heavy market reflected widespread belief that when meat goes back under OPA price control at slaughterhouses next Thursday the ceiling prices will be well under present open market prices.

Meat subsidies, off since June 30, will be restored on September 1 at the same scale, excepting subsidies paid to producers and feeders of livestock.

Stabilization Director John R. Steelman directed reestablishment of the subsidies in a letter to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, subsidy payment agency. He estimated that payment for the livestock slaughter program would not require more than 400 million dollars of the 869 million dollars authorized by Congress for general subsidy purposes under the new Price Control Act.

Weekend Marketing Normal in District

Local retail marketing was normal over the weekend, merchants reported at the close of yesterday's business.

Merchants generally expressed certainty that meat supplies would be sufficient for normal trade up through September 9, when prices will be rolled back to new OPA ceilings.

However, many predicted a business rush on September 6 and 7, the Friday and Saturday before meat prices again become subject to control. Reported coming shortages in meat, they say, will prompt many "hoarders" to pay present prevailing prices rather than wait for lower prices when less meat will be available.

"Meat hoarders," they said, do not present a serious menace since their hoardings are limited by the perishable nature of the commodity.

BENNETT

From Page 1

forgot about it. He did not know about his friend's death until called by newspapers yesterday morning, he said.

"It wasn't unusual for him to stay with friends all night or for me to do the same thing," he told reporters. "That's why I didn't miss him when he didn't come home last night."

A. G. Schmitz, operator of the Great Falls Inn, who was on duty during the mixed outing, said the crowd had brought its own beer and a few were drinking whisky but said it was "a very quiet crowd." The same group held a similar picnic there last year, he said.

Schmitz, who has been at the park since 1918, said it was the first time to his knowledge that anyone had fallen off the cliff which has no barricade.

Bennett, who was from Bellflower, Calif., had been stationed in the Washington area since January and at the time of his death was on duty at the Air Weather Station, Gravelly Point.

He joined the Army in 1942, spent 27 months in the China, Burma, India theater and upon his return in November was separated from the service. In January he rejoined the service and received a Regular Army commission as a major about three weeks ago.

Lieutenant Roath, who served with Bennett overseas and is also stationed at Gravelly Point, said Bennett had operated a gas station for Shell Oil Co. in California before the war and had made $1400 a month.

Carries Injured Boy ¼ Mile

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

RANDY TAYS,

6, of Kansas City, pictured with his dog, carried his 5-year-old playmate, John Joseph Filsinger, jr., more than a quarter of a mile to his home after the younger boy's foot had been crushed by a freight train. Physicians said Randy's prompt action may have prevented more severe shock

NATIONS

From Page 1

for a U. N. seat, along with the applications of eight other nations, must be resolved in the council's meeting of Wednesday to meet a deadline for its report on membership applications to the U. N. general assembly.

Britain and the United States so far have thwarted Russia's efforts to get Security Council approval of the Albanian application.

The Ukranian complaint against the Greeks asked the Security Council to take up the Greek-Albanian situation under terms of Articles 34 and 35 in the United Nations charter. They provide that any nation in the U. N. may bring before the council so that the council may investigate "any dispute or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute . . ."

Request Is Circulated

Lie began circulating the request among the 11 representatives on the Security Council as soon as it reached his office. The Ukrainian request must circulate for three days before it can be placed on the Council agenda.

The only other item the Council is scheduled to take up when it convenes Wednesday is its membership committee's report on the nine applicants.

The Ukrainian move threatened to revive the dispute over British troops in Greece. The Russians carried the issue into the Security Council's first meeting last February and it was suspended only after heated debate between the Russians and British.

Greece Called "Imperialistic"

Paris, Aug. 24 (U.P.).—Gen. Enver Hoxha, prime minister of Albania, asserted today that the present Greek government is "imperialistic" and said "southern Albania is and will remain Albanian territory."

Hoxha protested bitterly because Albania had not been accepted as a member of the United Nations and demanded that his country be admitted as a cosigner of the Italian peace treaty.

Britain Welcomes Inquiry

London, Aug. 23 (AP).—A high British government official said tonight the Soviet Ukraine's complaint against Greece "possibly" was designed to focus world attention away from Yuugoslavia.

Referring to the Ukraine's charges of British "intervention" in Greece, the official said Britain would "jump at the chance" to defend its policies there.

U. S. Procedure Criticized

Paris, Aug. 24 (U.P.).—Ukrainian Foreign Minister Omitri Mamuilski said tonight he believed American flying over Yugoslavia had violated the United Nations Charter. He considered it "unfortunate" that the United Saes had no answered Yugoslavia's notes of protest.

Furthermore, he criticized the American technique in handling the crisis, saying, "I think we are entering into an epoch in which it is ot necessary to issue an ultimatum."

He refused to commit himself on whether he thought the Yugoslav planes had done right in shooting down the American transports.

"I would like to remain neutral."

DISEASE

From Page 1

there were no deaths from the disease.

Approximately 15,000 children were immunized against diphtheria in 1945.

Illnesses causing the most deaths in the Capital were heart diseases and cancer. Accidents were sixth on the list of major causes of deaths in the District.

The Halth Department warned that, while encouraging, Washington's health statistics "obviously do not represent the best obtainable."

"As the Nation's Capital, Washington should show the best possible health records," it was said.

"Among problems confronting us, we must recognize the disadvantage of housing problems that are unfortunately reflected in the poorer health record for our nonwhite population."

The District's tuberculosis picture, while improved, still does not compare favorably with the rest of the Nation, the report indicated.

Tuberculosis mortality showed a drop from 66.2 deaths per 100,000 population in 1944 to 61.9 per 100,000 in 1945. The United States as a whole had a tuberculosis death rate of 41.3 per 100,000 population.

In the category of infectious diseases, pneumonia showed a favorable reduction, the mortality rate decreasing from 47.9 deaths per 100,000 population in 1944 to 43.7 in 1948. The rest of the Nation as a whole registered 48.6 deaths per 100,000 in 1944.

Compulsory vaccination of dogs against rabies, begun in August, 1945, was hailed as a great checkmate. The report showed that after the compulsory program September 21, only one rabid dog was reported in the city, as compared with 108 rabid animals reported from January 1 to September 21, 1945.

The Bureau of Mental Hygiene, established in May, was listed as the chief organizational development in the improvement of the city's public health.

"There is a large problem in mental hygiene not reflected in the health statistics of this report," it was pointed out, however. The 10 chief causes of death listed were:

Heart disease, 2482; cancer, 1270; nephritis, 721; cerebral hemorrhage, 640; tuberculosis, 581; accidents, 445; pneumonia, 410; prematurity, 341; diabetes, 188; syphilis, 159.

Bridge at Sandy Hook To Be Started Soon

Frederick, Md., Aug. 24 (Spl.).—Construction of the superstructure of the Potomac River bridge at Sandy Hook, will get underway early in 1947, Russell H. McCain, a member of the State Roads Commission, stated here today. Steel, the lack of which has been holding up the contract, will be delivered to the site early in January, he said.

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Washington Post Sports
6M Sunday, August 25, 1946

Feller Blanks A's for 22d Win

This Morning

With Shirley Povich

To Whom It May Concern:

Bob Feller scorned the official American League ball for his speed test into the Army Ordnance Department's electric-beam timing machine . . . he sent to a local sports firm for three Wilson Co. balls used by the American Association and threw them into the machine because their lower seams mean less wind resistance . . . Buck Newsom and Manager Ossie Bluege had words on the Nats' bench the other night when Bluege took action after other Washington players squawked that Newsom was showing up late for pre-game practice . . . Joe Lousi has sold to a soft drink company the right to use his name in a new product to be called Joe Louis Punch. The firm has a $500,000 financial rating and will distribute the drink throughout the world . . . Pitcher Hal Newhouser of the Tigers says he marvels at Ted Williams because he has never seen Williams break a bat against a pitch, nor does he know of any player who has seen Williams splinter a bat . . . "It's a sign that Williams meets the ball on the fat end," says Newhouser . . . Early Wynn is the Washington pitcher most particular about his batting average. The best hitter among the club's pitchers, Wynn uses his batting average as a contract talking point with Clark Griffith . . . the St. Louis Cardinals, even-money in the National League pennant race with the Dodgers a week ago, are now the heavy favorites at 2 to 5.

POVICH

THE EDITORIAL BOARD of the University of Virginia Law Review is making a study of the legality of major league baseball players contracts and will issue a report . . . Frank Syzmanski, the Detroit Lions center from Notre Dame, attained the highest marks in mathematics in the history of the school when he graduated last spring. Now he wants to specialize in atomic research . . . Syzmanski will scarcely worry about any football injuries after what he went through as a Navy flier. His plane collided with another Navy plane at 5000 feet and he landed in his wrecked ship, suffered a fractured skull, two broken feet, the loss of several teeth, and severe head nad face lacerations . . . Mickey Vernon, now leading the American League in hitting, was forbidden to play basketball in high school because of what was erroneously believed to be a heart condition . . . today's PGA final will determine the fourth player who will be invited by Golf Promoter George S. May to compete in a $10,000 winner-take-all match at the Tam O'Shanter Club, Chicago, on September 7. The other three are Herman Barron, recent All-American winner, Lloyd Mangrum, U. S. open champ and Sam Snead, British open winner . . . Leo Stasica, former Redskin halfback, has been given his unconditional release by the Los Angeles Dons of the AA conference.

THE DETROIT TIGERS have expressed a willingness to trade any ball player on their club except Third Baseman George Kell . . . Alex Piasecky, formerly with the Redskins, is one of 16 ends now working out at Asheville, N. C., with the Miami Seahawks of the All-America Conference . . . Memo to Clark Griffith: Your stadium lights need a dust-cloth or replacements. Camera men are complaining they don't get good pictures because the lights are dimmer than at the start of the season. They used to work their shutters at a speed of 1/235 seconds, but now they are forced to shoot at a speed of 1/125 . . . Memo from Sports Editor Bus Ham: "A young Lieut. Col. walked up to my desk, said he had a couple of Redskin season tickets on the 35-yard line. Wanted to know if we knew a broker. He finally got around to saying he was being transferred and felt entitled to profit on giving up his season tickets. His price, $25 per ticket, $50 for the pair. Is this a widespread racket?" Could be . . . Mickey Haefner had the best record among Washington pitchers last month, but Buck Newsom actually pitched the better ball. So the Kent Co., which rewards Arch McDonald's monthly selection with a gold watch, solved the situation by presenting watches to both pitchers . . . Hank Greenberg's salary with the Detroit Tigers this year actually is, I learn, $59,000.

ONE HUNDRED OF THE FINEST brood mares and stallions in the European Axis countries arrived last week at the U. S. Army's quartermasters department at Front Royal, Va. They were shipped from Germany as legitimate "war booty." . . . Owner Bill Veeck of the Cleveland Indians who will rematch George Case and Gil Coan in a 100-yard race at Cleveland, now is considering putting them in track suits with track shoes. Coan still thinks he can beat Case and is still practicing starts . . . before Georgie Abrams beat Mike Belloise in the Garden the other night, the bookies' price against him was 6 to 1, with no takers . . . a cartoon in a New York paper last week showed American League Batting Leader Mickey Vernon reading the headlines about the batting feats of Ted Williams and murmuring "I must be in another league." Since May, Vernon has been out of the batting lead only three days . . . Bob Feller is seeking the permission of Baseball Commissioner Happy Chandler to take a tea mof big leaguers barnstorming into Mexico. He's on the wrong track. He ought to be seeking the permission of Jorge Pasquel . . . Luke Sewell authored the quote of the week when h said, "What's great about the Red Sox except Ted Williams?" The answer is: Nothing, except Dave Ferriss, Johnny Pesky, Bobby Doerr and the American League vital statistics.

Dodgers Top Reds, 5-4, on Homers to Regain Lead

Cincinnati, Aug. 24 (AP).—Home runs by Pete Reiser and Dick Whitman in the last two innings supplied the Brooklyn Dodgers with the power to beat the Cincinnati Reds 5-4 today in the rubber match of their three-game series. The Dodgers temporarily moved half game into lead pending outcome of the Card-Phils game tonight.

Trailing 4-2 in the eighth, Eddie Stanky singled and, with one out, Reiser lifted his eleventh home run of the season into the rightfield bleachers tying the score.

In the ninth Whitman came through with his second homer of the year. It marked the second time in as many days that the rookie centerfielder broke up a game with a winning hit in the ninth inning.

Ed Heusser, going all the way for the Reds, suffered his eleventh loss against seven victories. The Dodgers used four pitchers and the third, Hank Behrman, was credited with the victory, his ninth against four losses.

Brooklyn.	AB	H	O	A
Stanky,2b.	3	2	2	3
Galan,3b.	4	3	3	0
Rojek,3b.	0	0	0	0
Reiser,lf.	4	1	2	0
Furillo,cf.	0	0	0	0
Walker,rf.	4	1	2	0
Stevens,1b.	4	1	2	0
Reese,ss.	4	0	2	4
Whit'n,cf-lf	4	1	2	0
Edwards,c.	4	1	5	1
Gregg,p.	1	0	0	0
Casey,p.	2	0	0	2
Behrman,p.	1	0	0	0
Lombardi,p.	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	9	27	10

Cincinnati.	AB	H	O	A
Corbitt,ss.	4	1	2	1
Zientara,2b.	3	0	0	2
Haas,1b.	4	1	13	1
Hatton,3b.	4	1	1	2
Libke,rf.	4	2	2	0
Mueller,c.	3	0	1	0
Frey,lf.	4	1	4	0
Usher,cf.	4	0	3	1
Heusser,p.	4	1	1	3
Totals	36	10	27	10

Brooklyn	101 000 021—5
Cincinnati	110 000 200—4

Runs—Stanky (2), Galan, Reiser, Whitman, Corbitt, Zientara, Haas, Heusser. Runs batted in—Reiser (3), Galan, Whitman, Haas (2), Hatton, Libke. Two-base hits—Galan, Walker, Edwards. Home runs—Galan, Reiser, Whitman. Stolen base—Haas. Double play—Usher to Mueller. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; Cincinnati, 9. Base on balls—Gregg, 2; Behrman, 1; Heusser, 1. Strikeouts—Behrman, 1; Heusser, 1. Strikeouts—Behrman, 1; Lombardi, 1. Hits—Gregg, 4 in 2; Casey, 6 in 4⅓; Behrman, 0 in 2; Lombardi, 0 in ⅔. Winning pitcher—Behrman. Umpires—Goetz, Jorda and Reardon. Time—2:17. Attendance—3296.

Cubs Beat Braves, 8-2; Passeau Injures Hip

CHicago, Aug. 24 (INS).—The Chicago Cubs climbed out of a dismal hitting slump today to wallop four Boston Braves pitchers for 10 hits and an 8 to 2 victory.

Starting Pitcher Claude Passeau injured his left hip batting in the second inning but not before he had hammered his third home run of the season. Emil Kush took over for Passeau and was the winning pitcher. Ed Waitkus hit an inside-the-park home run to top off the Cubs attack.

Boston	AB	H	O	A
Culler,ss.	3	2	2	4
Dark,ss.	0	0	0	1
Herman,2b.	0	0	0	0
Ryan,2b.	0	0	1	0
Hopp,1b.	4	1	6	0
Holmes,rf.	3	1	1	0
Litwhiler,lf	3	0	1	0
Brady,c.	3	0	4	2
Barrett,cf.	3	1	1	1
McCrick,cf.	1	0	2	0
Fernandez,3b.	3	1	0	1
Lee,p.	1	0	0	0
Wietel'nn,p.	1	0	0	0
Wallace,p.	0	0	0	0
*Rowell,	1	0	0	0
White,p.	0	0	0	0
†Padgett	1	0	0	0
Totals	33	7	24	10

Chicago.	AB	H	O	A
Ostrowski,3b	4	1	4	1
Sturgeon,ss.	4	2	2	3
Waitkus,1b.	4	2	9	0
Ca'retta,rf.	2	1	2	1
Lowrey,lf.	3	0	2	0
Rickert,cf.	4	2	1	0
Livingston,c.	4	0	4	0
Stringer,2b	4	0	2	4
Passeau,p.	1	1	0	1
Kush,p.	3	1	0	2
Totals	32	10	27	13

*Batted for Wallace in seventh.
†Batted for White in ninth.

Boston	000 002 000—2
Chicago	211 112 02x—8

Runs—Hopp, Litwhiler, Ostrowski (2), Sturgeon, Waitkus (2), Cavaretta, Passeau, Kush. Errors—Stringer (2), Brady, Fernandes. Runs batted in—Rickert (2), Passeau, Cavaretta (2), Waitkus (2), Holmes, Fernandes, Sturgeon. Two-base hit—Rickert. Three-base hits—Waitkus, Hopp. Home runs—Passeau, Waikus. Sacrifices—Sturgeon, Waitkus. Double play—Stringer to Sturgeon to Waitkus. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Chicago, 7. Bases on balls—Lee, 3; Wietelmann, 2; Kush, 3. Strikeouts—Lee, 2; Wietelmann, 2; Passeau, 3; Kush, 2. Hits—Off Lee, 5 in 3 innings; Wietelmann, 5 in 2 (none out in sixth); Wallace, 0 in 1; White, 0 in 2; Passeau, 1 in 2; Kush, 6 in 7. Wild pitch—Wietelmann. Balk—Kush. Winning pitcher—Kush. Losing pitcher—Lee. Umpires—Ballanfant, Barlick, Pinelli and Henline. Time—2:03. Attendance—18,523.

Voiselle's 3-Hitter Beats Pirates by 8-1

Pittsburgh, Aug. 24 (AP).—Bill Voiselle, making his first start in two weeks held the Pittsburgh Pirates to three hits and one unearned run as the New York Giants pounded three Buc hurlers for 12 hits and an 8-1 victory today.

New York.	AB	H	O	A
Blattner,2b.	5	1	2	1
Rosen,cf.	5	1	0	4
Marshall,lf.	5	1	3	1
Cooper,c.	4	2	6	0
Young,1b.	5	4	6	0
Gordon,3b	4	2	1	1
Graham,rf.	5	0	4	0
Kerr,ss.	2	0	1	4
Voiselle,p.	3	2	0	0
Totals	36	12	27	9

Pittsburgh.	AB	H	O	A
W'head,2b.	4	0	2	0
Brown,ss.	4	0	1	3
Russell,cf.	2	0	3	1
Fletcher,1b.	2	1	5	1
Kiner,lf.	3	0	4	0
Workman,rf	3	0	2	0
Handley,3b	4	0	2	0
Balkeld,c.	4	1	3	1
Lanning,p.	0	0	0	0
Heintzel'n,p.	1	0	0	0
*VanRobays	1	0	0	0
Halletti,p.	1	0	0	0
†Gionfriddo	1	0	0	0
Totals	32	3	27	8

*Batted for Heintzelman in 4th.
†Batted for Hallet in 9th.

New York	020 200 013—8
Pittsburgh	100 000 000—1

Runs—Blattner, Cooper (3), Young, Gordon, Graham, Voiselle, Brown. Errors—Cooper, Brown, Gordon, Young. Runs batted in—Gordon (2), Voiselle, Graham (2), Cooper (2), Young. Two-base hits—Fletcher, Young, Marshall. Three-base hits—Gordon, Cooper. Stolen bases—Whitehead, Russell. Sacrifices—Voiselle. Double play—Heintzelman to Brown to Fletcher. Left on bases—New York, 8; Pirates, 10. Base on balls—Lanning, 3; Voiselle, 6; Heintzelman, 1; Halletti, 2. Strikeouts—Voiselle, 6; Halletti, 2. Hits—Lanning, 2 in 2; Halett, 3 in 5; Heintzelman, 2 in 2. Losing pitcher—Lanning. Umpires—Dunn, Magerkurth and Stewart. Time—2:07. Attendance—3260.

White Sox Sign 19-Year-Old Twins

Chicago, Aug. 24 (AP).—The White Sox announced today the signing of a pair of 19-year-old twins who will report next spring to the Wisconsin Rapids farm club in the Wisconsin State League.

The players are George, jr., and Jim Grimes, sons of George Grimes, for the past 20 years an umpire in the Big Ten Conference. The twins, recently discharged from the Navy, have had no professional experience, the Sox announcement said.

Pirates Recall Players

Pittsburgh, Aug. 24 (U.P.).—The Pittsburgh Pirates today recalled Pitcher Jim Hopper and Outfielder Ben Guintini from the minor leagues. Hopper is expected to report from Birmingham within a few days. Guintini, who suffered a broken toe recently, will not report until next season. He has been playing at San Diego.

World Series Details Tuesday

Chicago, Aug. 24 (INS).—Baseball Commissioner A. B. (Happy) Chandler said today details for the 1946 World Series will be arranged at a meeting in Chicago Monday.

The commissioner invited the following representatives:

Eddie Collins, Boston; Larry MacPhail, New York; George Trautman, Detroit, representing the American League. Branch Rickey, Brooklyn; Sam Breadon, St. Louis, and James Gallagher, Chicago, representing the National League.

Oliver, Hogan Lead in PGA Semifinals

Portland, Oreg., Aug. 24 (AP).—Beltin's Ben Hogan of Hershey, Pa., became a finalist in the National Professional Golfers Association championship today when he swamped Jimmy Demaret of Houston, Tex., 10 and 9, in the 36-hole semifinals. Hogan shot 11 under par golf.

Portland, Oreg., Aug. 24 (AP).—Bulky Ed (Porky) Oliver, firing subpar golf again today, led Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Sanford, Me., 2 up at the halfway station of their 36-hole semifinal match in the National Professional Golfers Association championship.

Blazin' Ben Hogan of Hershey, Pa., leading money winner of the yera, made a show of the Portland Club course's par, racking up a seven under par 65 to lead Jimmy Demarest, Houston, Tex., 6 up at the eighteenth hole.

Oliver, Wilmington, Del., crack shot who knocked Defending Title Holder Byron Nelson out of the big tournament yesterday, picked up his advantage on the back nine of the morning round today.

Trees Catch McSpaden

On the thirteenth hole, where Oliver went 1 up for the first time, McSpaden got tangled up in the trees and had to waste a shot to return to the fairway.

The same difficulty overtook McSpaden on the eighteenth. His third shot landed behind a tree and he couldn't even swing a club at it so he conceded the hole to Oliver.

Oliver also had some trouble staying on the fairway but he scrambled back with good recoveries. Each turned the first nine in 2-under par 33s.

Hogan, who set a record 72-hole score of 261 o nthis same course a year ago in the Portland Open, posted 33-32 for his morning round. He was straight as a string, hit the greens like clockwork and ran down putts from 8 to 35 feet.

Look at Those Birds

Demaret enjoyed a brief early advantage, winning the first and third holes, the latter with an 18-foot putt. Hogan quickly canceled the lead, however, taking the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth holes, three of them long birdie putts. He was 3 up at the ninth.

Three birdies on the back nine were winners. Each posted a birdie 4 on the 530-yard eighteenth. Hogan dropping his 3-foot putt and conceding Demaret's, which was shorter.

Morning rounds:

Par out	444	354	434—35
Oliver, out	444	344	435—33
Demaret, out	443	355	444—36
Hogan, out	544	244	334—33
Hogan, 9 up.			
Paris in	543	445	435—37—72
Oliver, in	543	444	435—36
Oliver, 2 up.			
McSpaden, in	543	546	33*
*Approximate 39—72.			
Demaret, in	533	445	434—35—71
Hogan, in	433	344	434—32—65
Hogan, 6 up.			

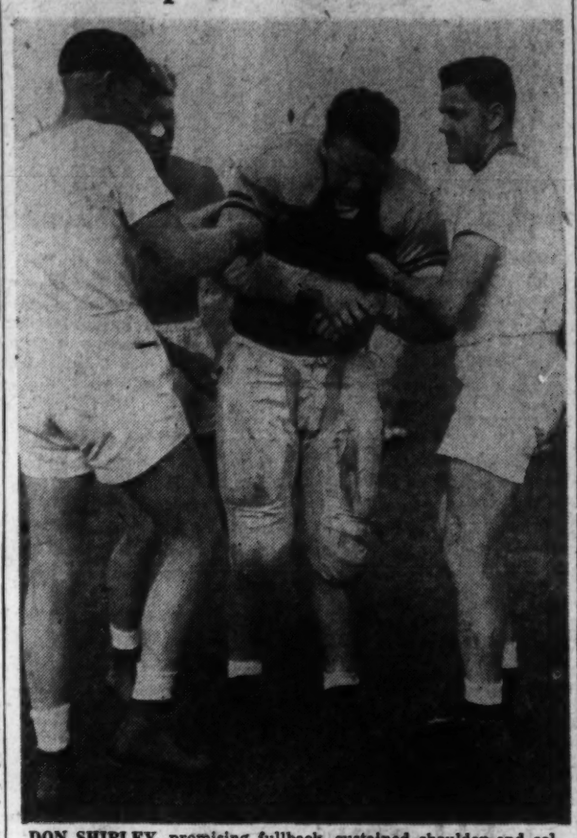
Savoldi Returns To Turner Mat

The return of "Jumping Joe" Savoldi, the former Notre Dare All-American footballer and erstwhile wrestling champion, ushers in the first of many matches in which some of the "big names" of the mat will be featured at Turner's Arena.

Savoldi will engage Jack Hader of Washington in the topline bout on Wednesday night's show, with indications that if the dropkick expert wins, he will stick around for quite a while.

Joe's cousin, Angelo, Brooklyn, also is on the card, meeting Natie Brown, local grappler, in a special added attraction. Angelo bowed to Hader in last week's feature match and has called on Cousin Joe to uphold the family honor.

A Mishap at Outset . . .



DON SHIPLEY, promising fullback, sustained shoulder and collarbone injuries in the University of Maryland's first scrimmage of the preseason period yesterday. Shipley, who may be lost for the remainder of the season, is assisted off the field by Coaches Ed Manske and Al Hagey

Louis Gets Shiner, Louis Gets Angry, Louis Gets Culprit

POMPTON LAKES, N. J., Aug. 24 (AP).—Teddy Randolph, a recent addition to Joe Louis' sparring staff, gave the heavyweight boxing champion a "shiner" today in a training drill and if it wasn't for some quick bell-ringing by Manager Marshall Miles the Bomber would have been out of a sparmate.

Randolph landed a right to Louis' left eye, which showed many colors after the workout. Louis, who seldom gets angered in camp practice, piled into the New Yorker and clouted him around the ring. Just about when Randolph was feeling sorry for his effrontery the bell rang.

Louis, sensing a short round, turned to Miles and said, "You're cheating on the time."

Miles admitted that he had clipped 30 seconds from the frame. The champion cooled off by this time, went over and put his arms around Randolph.

Mauriello Spars In 'Best' Workout

Neptune, N. J., Aug. 24 (AP).—Tami Mauriello, who meets Heavyweight Champion Joe Louis September 18, staged his best workout to date before a crowd of some 400 fans at his training camp today. The Bronx challenger went two rounds each with veteran Cleo Everett and Buddy Moore.

Harris, Yost Added To Mountaineer Staff

Morgantown, W. Va., Aug. 24 (AP).—James M. Harris, of Bellaire, Ohio, who played under Knute Rockne at Notre Dame for three years and coached football for 11 years before entering the Army Air Forces, will be line coach at West Virginia University this fall, Coach Bill Kern announced.

Charles Yost, of Berkley Springs, also has been added to the football coaching staff. Yost was a member of the 1942 Mountaineer team but left the squad to enter the armed forces.

Eager Pitcher Breaks Arm

Freeport, Pa., Aug. 24 (AP).—Steve Fabian 36-year-old Yatesboro semipro pitcher, put so much power behind his delivery last night that he broke his arm. The arm-breaking pitch came in the seventh inning with Yatesboro trailing, 3-2. Fabian's arm was fractured above the elbow. The game ended in a 4-4 tie.

Terp Stars Hurt in Drill

University of Maryland Terrapins held their first scrimmage of the football practice season today with four teams playing two separate games.

Several first-string men were withheld from the line-ups. The day's most spectacular run was provided by Joe Mocha, a quarterback from St. Clair, Pa., who was a member of the 1944 University of Pittsburgh team. On a quarterback sneak, Mocha covered 30 yards to make the day's only touchdown. Plenty of fumbles marked the early season scrimmages.

There were two mishaps. Hubie Werner, first-string left halfback from Collingswood, N. J., received an ankle injury and was hospitalized. It was feared it might be fractured.

Don Shipley of Frederick, Md., a fullback, probably will be lost for the rest of the season as a result of a dislocated shoulder and possible fracture of the collarbone.

Kramer Duo In Semifinal

Brookline, Mass., Aug. 24 (AP).—Jack Kramer of Los Angeles and Ted Scroeder of Glendale, Calif., winners of two prewar national doubles tennis titles, gained the semifinal round of the tourney by defeating unseeded Vic Seixas of Philadelphia and Earl Cochell of Los Angeles, 6—4, 7—5, 7—5, today at the Longwood Cricket Club.

The victorious veterans, playing steadily throughout, cracked Seixas' service for their first-set break and then battered down Cochell's offerings for their winning margins on the last two sets.

The third seeded American pair, Frank Parker and Bob Falkenburg of Los Angeles, gained an upperhald smifinals bracket by coming from behind for a 10—12, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4 win over Argentina's Alejo Russell and Enrique Morea.

The South Americans opened in steady fashion and, after service had been upheld for 20 games, broke through Falkenburg for the lead, which Morea, despite being deuced twice, managed to hold.

Parker and Falkenburg, however, dot-seadied their opponents during all of the last three sets. Russell's own errors spoiled his service efforts in the second game of the second set and Morea's was cracked in each of the last two.

Sinkwich's Operation On Knee Success

Chicago, Aug. 24 (AP).—An operation on the ailing knee of Halfback Frankie Sinkwich of the New York Yankees Club in the All-America Football Conference was reported a success today by Dr. Robert Hyland of St. Louis, who said the former Georgia star might be able to play in six weeks.

Chisox Split, Take Series From Bosox

Boston, Aug. 24 —The sixth-place Chicago White Sox became the first Westerners to take a series from the front-running Red Sox at Boston when they split a doubleheader today, Boston capturing the opener, 6-5, in a wild ninth inning and the rival hose winning the second, 8-1.

The White Sox had defeated the Bostonians, 4-3, in 11 innings Thursday in the other game of the three contest series.

Ted Lyons' boys had the first game in their hip pockets, 5-2, going into the ninth. Ted Williams opened the Boston half by beating out a hit to the second baseman. He went to second as Bobby Doerr's hard smash was booted by Don Kolloway. Rudy York then really put the wood on one of Reliefer Earl Caldwell's serves for a 400-foot triple, scoring Ted and Doerr.

Dom DiMag then tripled to right center, scoring York, and continued on to home when Cass Michaels heaved the relay into the visitors' dugout.

Lefty Frank Papish kept seven Boston hits well scatered in the nightcap as he recorded his first decision over the league leaders. The only run off him came in the third when he walked Roy Partee, who scored on singles by Tom McBride and Johnny Pesky.

First game					Boston.	AB	H	O	A
Chicago.	AB	H	O	A	Moses,rf.	3	0	1	0
Platt,cf.	4	1	1	0	Pesky,ss.	4	1	3	3
Appling,ss.	4	3	2	4	Williams,lf.	4	2	3	0
Trosky,1b.	4	1	9	0	Wright,rf.	4	2	3	0
Wright,rf.	4	1	2	0	Doerr,2b.	4	2	3	6
Hayes,c.	5	0	3	0	York,1b.	3	3	6	0
Kennedy,lf.	4	1	2	1	DiMaggio,cf.	3	2	5	0
C'loway,3b.	4	1	2	1	Higgins,3b.	3	0	2	2
Michaels,2b	3	1	2	5	Wagner,c.	3	1	3	2
Grove,p.	2	0	0	1	Harris,p.	0	0	0	0
Caldwell,p.	0	0	0	0	†Lazer	1	0	0	0
					Dreisewerd,p	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	12	*24	12	Zuber,p	1	0	0	1
					‡McBride	1	0	0	0
					Brown,p.	0	0	0	0
					Totals	30	9	27	14

*None out in ninth when winning run scored.
†Batted for Harris in third.
‡Batted for Zuber in eighth.

Chicago	102 020 000—5
Boston	000 011 004—6

Runs—Platt (2), Appling (2), Michaels, Moses, Williams, Doerr, York (2), DiMaggio. Errors—Kolloway, Michaels. Runs batted in—Trosky (2), Platt, Wright, DiMaggio (3), Williams, York (2). Two-base hits—Appling, Michaels, Kolloway, Pesky, York, Wagner. Three-base hits—Kennedy, York, DiMaggio. Stolen bases—Platt, Appling, Sacrifices—Grove. Double plays—Appling to Michaels to Trosky (2); Appling (unassisted); Kennedy to Hayes; Higgins to Pesky to Higgins. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Boston, 3. Bases on balls—Grove, 3; Harris, 1; Zuber, 3; Brown, 1. Strikeouts—Grove, 2; Harris, 2; Dreisewerd, 1. Hits—Off Grove, 7 in 8 (none out in ninth); Caldwell, 2 (none out in ninth); Harris, 4 in 3; Zuber, 3 in 3; Dreisewerd, 4 in 2; Brown, 1 in 1. Balk—Harris. Winning pitcher—Brown. Losing pitcher—Caldwell.

Second Game

Chicago.	AB	H	O	A
Tucker,cf.	5	1	3	1
Appling,ss.	4	2	3	1
Trosky,1b.	4	1	4	0
Wright,rf.	3	1	3	0
Kennedy,lf.	4	2	0	0
Conway,3b.	4	1	2	0
Michaels,2b	4	0	0	1
Tresh,c.	3	1	5	0
Papish,p.	4	0	0	0
Totals	35	9	27	3

Boston.	AB	H	O	A
McBride,rf.	4	2	2	0
Pesky,ss.	4	2	3	5
Williams,lf.	4	0	3	0
Doerr,2b.	4	0	3	5
York,1b.	4	0	11	0
DiMaggio,cf.	4	0	1	0
Russell,3b.	4	0	0	4
Partee,c.	2	1	2	0
*Cuthridge	0	0	0	0
Wagner,c.	0	0	0	0
†Culberson	1	0	0	0
Bagby,p.	3	0	1	1
Totals	33	7	27	14

*Ran for Partee in seventh.
†Batted for Wagner in ninth.

Chicago	100 100 010—3
Boston	001 020 000—3

Runs—Tucker, Appling, Kennedy, Partee. Errors—Parlee, York. Runs batted in—Appling, Knenedy, Pesky. Two-base hits—Wright, Partee, Pesky. Three-base hits—Tucker, McBride. Stolen base—Kennedy. Double play—Pesky to Doerr to York. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Boston, 7. Base on balls—Papish, 2; Bagby, 2. Strikeouts—Papish, 4; Bagby, 2.

Nats' Box Score

DETROIT	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Lake,ss.	5	2	2	1	2	0
Kell,3b.	3	1	1	2	0	0
Cramer,cf.	4	2	2	2	0	0
Greenberg,1b	5	2	3	10	2	0
Wakefield,rf	5	0	0	3	0	0
Cullenbine,rf	3	0	2	1	0	0
Bloodworth,2b	4	0	2	1	5	0
Tebbetts,c	5	0	3	3	0	0
Benton,p	4	0	0	2	0	0
Totals	35	5	13	27	11	0

WASHINGTON	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Grace,lf	5	1	2	2	0	1
Lewis,rf	3	0	1	2	0	0
Spence,cf	4	0	1	3	0	0
Vernon,1b	4	0	0	13	0	0
Travis,3b	4	1	1	1	5	1
Priddy,2b	4	1	1	1	1	0
Hitchcock,ss	4	0	0	1	3	0
‡Robertson	1	0	0	0	0	0
Early,c	4	0	1	4	1	0
Leonard,p	1	0	0	0	0	0
*Binks	1	0	0	0	0	0
Masterson,p	1	0	0	0	2	0
Wade,p	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Coan	1	1	1	0	0	0
Kennedy,p	0	0	0	0	0	0
§Wynn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	4	9	27	12	2

*Batted for Leonard in 2d.
†Batted for Wade in 7th.
‡Batted for Hitchcock in 9th.
§Batted for Kennedy in 9th.

Detroit	410 200 100—8
WASHINGTON	020 010 100—4

Runs batted in—Greenberg (4), Cullenbine, Bloodworth, Cramer, Kell, Priddy, Early, Grace. Two-base hits—Travis, Priddy. Home runs—Greenberg, Grace. Sacrifices—Kell, Bloodworth, Benton. Double play—Bloodworth to Lake to Greenberg. Left on bases—Detroit, 11; Washington, 6. Base on balls—Benton, 2; Masterson, 2; Wade, 3. Strikeouts—Leonard, 1; Masterson, 1; Benton, 2; Kennedy, 1. Hits—Leonard, 7 in 2; Masterson, 3 in 1; Wade, 2 in 3; Kennedy, 1 in 2. Losing pitcher—Leonard. Umpires—McKinley, Boyer and Rommel. Time—2:00. Attendance—8457.

Extra-Base Hits Give Indians 5-0 Victory

Philadelphia, Aug. 24 (AP). —Cleveland's Bob Feller hung up his twenty-second triumph against nine defeats as he blanked the Philadelphia Athletics, 5 to 0. The loss broke a four-game winning streak for the A's.

The Indians scored their first run in the initial inning on Felix Mackiewicz' and Ken Keltner's successive doubles. They added their second counter in the next inning when Lou Boudreau hit his sixth home run of the year into the left field stands, and they added three more in the ninth when Keltner, Henry Edwards and Les Fleming doubled and Ray Mack singled.

Feller yielded eight hits and struckout five to run his total to 280.

Cleveland.	AB	H	O	A
M'kiewicz,cf	4	1	1	0
Keltner,3b.	4	2	2	3
Seerey,lf	2	1	2	0
Edwards,rf.	4	1	1	0
Fleming,1b.	4	1	10	0
Boudreau,ss	4	2	2	3
Mack,2b.	4	2	4	2
Hogan,c.	4	0	5	2
Feller,p.	3	0	0	2
Totals	33	10	27	12

Ph'delphia.	AB	H	O	A
Valo,rf.	3	1	1	0
Grimes,2b.	4	1	3	3
Stainback,cf	4	1	1	0
Suder,ss.	4	2	3	3
Chapman,lf.	3	1	3	0
McQuinn,1b.	4	0	14	1
Majeski,3b.	4	1	2	1
Desautels,c.	3	0	1	1
Harris,p.	3	0	0	3
*Handley	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	6	27	14

*Batted for Harris in ninth.

Cleveland	110 000 003—5
Philadelphia	000 000 000—0

Runs—Mackiewicz, Keltner, Edwards, Fleming, Boudreau. Errors—Seerey. Runs batted in—Keltner, Boudreau, Edwards, Fleming, Mack. Two-base hits—Mackiewicz, Keltner (2), Edwards, Fleming. Home run—Boudreau. Sacrifices—Seerey. Double plays—Majeski to Grimes to McQuinn. Left on bases—Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 10. Base on balls—Harris, 1; Feller, 2. Strikeouts—Feller, 5; Harris, 1. Passed balls—Hogan. Attendance, 8289.

Kinder Beats Yanks For Browns, 9 to 2

New York, Aug. 24 (AP).—Rookie Ellie Kinder, who beat the Boston Red Sox last Tuesday for his first major league victory since he got out of the Navy, made it two straight today when he pitched the St. Louis Browns to a 9-2 win over the New York Yankees.

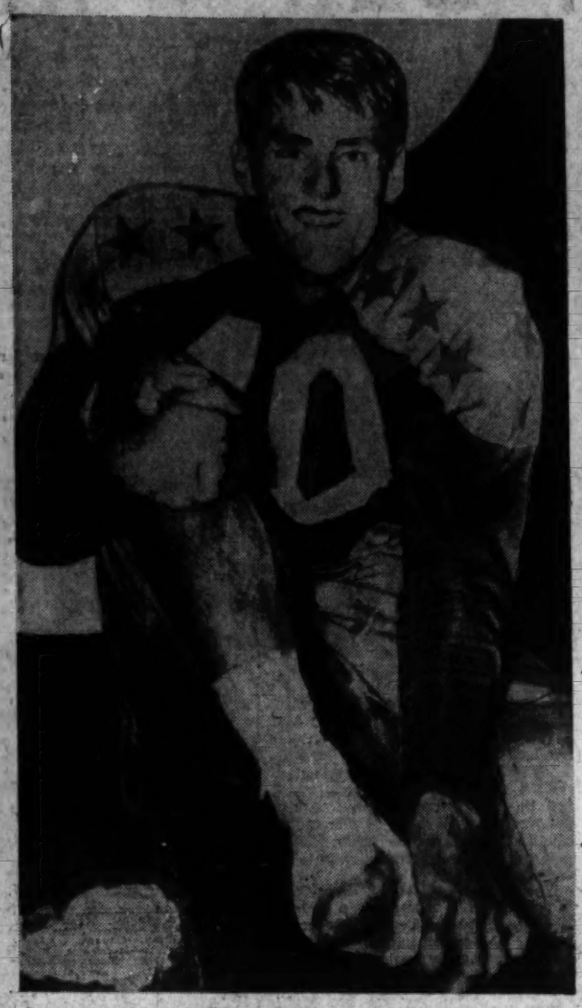
Kinder was lifted in the eighth inning, as a precautionary measure, and Tom Ferrick came in to preserve the Browns' lead. Kinder had lost two prior to his triumph over the American League leaders.

A triple by Joe DiMaggio led to the Yanks' first run, and Tommy Henrich's fourteenth homer accounted for New York's final tally.

St. Louis.	AB	H	O	A
Dillinger,3b	5	2	3	1
D'ardino,2b.	5	1	6	3
McQu'len,lf	2	0	0	0
Zarilla,rf.	2	0	2	0
Leabs,rf.	2	1	3	0
Heath,lf.	2	1	0	0
Judnich,cf.	3	1	2	0
Hoffman,c.	3	1	7	0
Stevens,1b.	4	1	8	0
Christ'n,ss	4	2	1	5
Kinder,p.	2	0	0	2
Ferrick,p.	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	11	27	11

New York.	AB	H	O	A
Rizzuto,ss.	5

A Picture Parade of Individuals in Headlines of Major Sports Events



ELROY "CRAZY LEGS" HIRSCH famed Wisconsin University star who scored both touchdowns for the victorious College All-Stars in their 16-0 win over the Los Angeles Rams in Chicago, grins happily as he removes a sock

BOB DAVIS (right) of the Balboa Snipe Fleet, Los Angeles, and his father, Ken, who served as his crew, captured the International Snipe Regatta title, crowning event of a three-day meet at Jamestown, N. Y.

J. L. NICOLAI, at 69 years of age, a Denver garage mechanic, broke 98 of 100 clay birds to finish in a three-way tie for the Grand American Trapshooting Championship at Vandalia, Ohio, but lost in the shoot off

STANLEY MOUSER (right), Burning Tree Golf Club, Washington, D. C., sponsored by Postmaster General Robert Hannegan, vocally replays a shot with Roger Dunn, Los Angeles (left), sponsored by Bing Crosby and Bob Hope in the national caddy tournament at Columbus, Ohio. Both lost in championship competition

JANE RUSSELL, film actress, receives a trophy emblematic of Husband Bob Waterfield being the most valuable National League player of 1945 during the Rams-College All-Star game in Chicago. The All-Stars won, 16-0

U. S. Amateur Trials Lure 16 Local Golfers

Sixteen Washington linksmen will be among the 38 entrants competing Tuesday at Baltimor Country Club's Five Farms course for the six sectional invitations to the USGA's national mateur tournament, scheduled for Springfield, N. J., September 9-14.

The annuel event has drawn a field of 903 golfers, including entries from Canada, South America and Great Britain, who will qualify in 29 sectional tournaments for the 140 starting spots in the Springfield event.

Bobby Brownell, golfing G-Man from Manor, looms as the District entry with the best chance to clinch one of the six berths open to players from this sector. However, the Kenwood Invitation winner will be afforded ample competition from a number of club champions and former titlists among the District contingent.

Other topflight players who will represent Washington at Five Farms are Eddie Ault, present Indian Spring champ; Tommy Webb, Ray Swearingen and Martin McCarthy, former club champions from Columbia; Earle Skinker, Columbia, and Alan Weisberg, Indian Spring's schoolboy star.

Eddie Johnston and Otto Greiner, particularly, are being ballyhooed by tourney fans as the two surest bets to make the trip to Springfield, with Brownell as close third in the prequalifying speculation.

Tuesday's entry list and starting times are:

8 a. m.-1 p. m.—Charles B. Price (Kenwood), R. H. Swindell (Baltimore C. C.).

9:06 a. m.-1:06 p. m.—Spencer S. Overton (Rolling Road G. C.), J. L. Smith (Manor).

9:12 a. m.-1:12 p. m.—Thomas D. Webb, jr. (Columbia), Donald Murray (Rolling Road GC).

9:18 a. m.-1:18 p. m.—Charles E. Meyer (CC of Maryland), Donald McPhail (Baltimore CC).

9:24 a. m.-1:24 p. m.—Eugene Pittman (Congressional), Otto Greiner (CC of Md.).

9:30 a. m.-1:30 p. m.—John A. Emrich (Baltimore CC), Joseph P. Kemrick (Kenwood).

9:36 a. m.-1:36 p. m.—Edmund B. Ault (Indian Spring), H. A. Farr 3d (Baltimore CC).

9:42 a. m.-1:42 p. m.—Alvin D. Loudon (Woodholme CC), W. L. Hess (Rolling Rd. CC).

9:48 a. m.-1:48 p. m.—Herbert A. Wagner, jr. (Green Spring Valley Hunt Club), J. Kenneth Scales (CC of Maryland).

9:54 a. m.-1:54 p. m.—Robert Myers (Rolling Road GC), Gren L. Gabrielsen (Indian Spring).

10:00 a. m.-2:00 p. m.—Ray Swearingen (Columbia), Joseph J. Neuman (Rolling Road GC).

10:06 a. m.-2:06 p. m.—George F. Miller (Columbia), Mason Bartlett (CC of Maryland).

10:12 a. m.-2:12 p. m.—Arnold S. Litman (Suburban C), Maurice L. Nee (Columbia).

10:18 a. m.-2:18 p. m.—Stuart Buppert (Baltimore CC), Edward A. Johnston (CC of Maryland).

10:24 a. m.-2:24 p. m.—B. E. Skinker, jr. (Columbia), Louis S. Mann (CC of Maryland).

10:30 a. m.-2:30 p. m.—Alan Weisberg (Indian Spring), Karl W. Corey, jr. (Columbia).

10:36 a. m.-2:36 p. m.—Edgar M. Lucas (Baltimore CC), George E. Thornton (Indian Spring).

10:42 a. m.-2:42 p. m.—John M. Dedford, jr. (Elkridge C.), Martin F. McCarthy (Columbia).

10:48 a. m.-2:48 p. m.—Ernest L. Caldwell (CC of Maryland), Robert W. Brownell (Manor).

Hughes Boys Join Georgetown Eleven

George and John Hughes, former St. Johns' grid stars, have entered Georgetown University.

George, a triple threat fullback in his high school career, won four letters in football at St. Johns'. Johnny, slightly smaller in stature, performed capably at end for the Johnnies in his senior year.

Post Consensus

AT GARDEN STATE
2—Elbert's Head, Dorsie Cream, Easter Bonnie.
3—Hid Time, Ripolette, Tall Guy, Greymar Royal, My Esther, Peter Pal.
8—Prince Bellfire, Turnabout, Speed Ball.
1—BE FEARLESS, Ellis, Pontia.
2—Cherry Pop, Hancock, Dr. Proof.
3—Tweedy, Pompey Corners, Bayfree Rose.
5—Caesar B, High Command, Floretina.

AT NARRAGANSETT
1—Oldcastle, Big Story, Reyghan.
2—Fly-Tie, Bright Arc, Rabadi.
3—Kingsley, Icy Stream, Fast Tempo.
4—Phone Me, Lost Gold, Diamond Baby.
5—Can Doubt, Cold Crack, Caroline P.
6—LITTLE BOY, Challacorn, Agrarian-U.
7—Pitchcolin, Winsome Lad, Yukon.
8—Ramastone, Abayon, Slait.

AT SARATOGA
1—Jolly Jet, Oxford Don, Gifted Wand.
2—Cruiser Lake, Luk O'Sullivan, Almarty.
3—Army Power, Quonset, Topsy Rose.
4—SWEET PEGOTTY, Miss Disco, Whitney entry.
5—Teardrop, Bertie S., Darby Dingo.
6—Larky Day, Coincidence, Best Effort.
7—Brookmeade entry, Highfortidies, Hippotamus.
8—Hard Jester, Ranging, Histrionic.

AT WASHINGTON PARK
1—Takeaway, Wayout Al, Stessie Jack.
2—Sir Cake, Vera Lynn, Baby Fancy.
3—Spring Beauty, Quonset, Rosemary.
4—Pilootte, Instanter, Brown Dame.
5—Barrenlite, Consolidist, Uncle Dido.
6—TAKE WING, Chacin, Two Rewards.
7—Color Bay, Gift's Bally, Fireworks.
8—Damia, Gal Ann, Pilatoon.

U. S. Girls' Tennis Title to Pastall

Philadelphia, Aug. 24 (AP).—Helen Pastall, 17, Los Angeles, won the national girls tennis championship today, defeating Nancy Chaffee, Ventura, 6-3, 6-4, in a 43-minute all-California final at Philadelphia Cricket Club.

Miss Pastall succeeds Shirley Fry, Akron, Ohio, winner of the title the past two years.

All-Time Record

Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 24 (U.P.).—The American Association has surpassed its previous all-time attendance record set in 1927, and with two weeks remaining in the 1946 season will reach a total figure of nearly two million, H. Roy Hamey, league president, said today.

Washington Park

1—⅝; $2000; 2-year-olds; claiming.

Little Geromo	114	Unit	112
Appetizer	108	Tree Toi	111
Jan Rod	106	Tricky Willie	115
Dark Image	111	Royal Tiger	115
Flash Flood	111	Kings Coup	115
Steeple Jack	115	Flying Ben	117
Weynot Al	116	Nevermo	111
Chakemaw	111	Keaner	115
Mountebank	111	Single Cleam	106

2—Mile; $2500; 3-year-olds up; claiming.

Red Ted	115	Yormont	115
Victorious	115	Bold Fancy	108
Mighty Blow	118	Bachelors Boy	110
Travel	115	Vero Lumen	110
E. Cup Cake	105	Epinar	108
Echo Bay	115	Coney Beach	115
Silver Style	110	Darby Dismay	115
Annunow	118	Algrins	115
Town Hall	115	Woodfin	110

3—5½; $3000; maiden 2-year-olds.

Two Deuce	118	Botyr	118
†Texas Flier	115	Stammy	118
Fervent	118	†McLish	118
Oakmulgi	118	Nasha King	118
†Bellbrook	118	Glider Pilot	118
Flying Bimy	118	Spring Beauty	115
Gotham	113	†Quickline	115
Barefoot Lad	118	Bunybo	118
Memorial	118	Babs Damion	115

†C. V. Whitney entry.
‡R. G. Austin-Walmac Farm entry.
Augustus-Nahm entry.

4—1⅛; $3000; 3-year-olds; claiming.

Petacme	113	Snow Kiss	113
Instanter	114	Lutie Jane	109
Bonnie Bells	115	Entwine	109
Annie Lake	109	Set In	108
Grado Primero	118	Espiritu	114

5—1 mile; $3000; 3-year-olds up; allowances.

Plaidloch	115	Thank Odie	113
Burgoolette	109	Compatriot	115
In Earnest	109	Roytig	114
Bank Balance	107	Double Slam	111
Son Wolf	114	Double War	109
Artistic Rose	108	Headline	118
Nellis Weed	113		

6—1¼; $3500; 3-year-olds up; allowances.

Manakin	113	Alfred Stuart	112
Indian Trace	115	Drollon	110
Gal Ann	114	Rose Canyon	117
Damie	107	Flycona	110
Agrarian Son	117	Breath Taker	117
Likeable	115	Olant Servant	112
Pilateer	103	Impregnable	117

7—1⅛; $3000; 3-year-olds up; claiming.

Fly Off	118	Top Reward	118
Chagin	110	Icane	113
Dockie	118	Take Wing	118
Sassy Patricia	110	Sandslinger	118
Nostalgia	113	Chocopy	108

8—1¼; $3500; 3-year-olds up; allowances.

Quibs Sally	118	Tickety Boo	114
Fireworks	114	Color Bay	114
Ted Meagher	116	Jacalitos	114
Shut Eye	116		

9—1⅛; $3000; 3-year-olds up; claiming.

Manakin	113	Alfred Stuart	112
Indian Trace	115	Drollon	110
Gal Ann	114	Rose Canyon	117
Damie	107	Flycona	110
Agrarian Son	117	Breath Taker	117
Likeable	115	Olant Servant	112
Pilateer	103	Impregnable	117

1—⅝; $3000; 3 & 4-year-olds; allowances.

Calmpert, 111 (Floyd)	10.60	6.20	3.60
Genius Mate, 114 (McKlemurry)		22.60	8.40
High Spirits, 119 (Westrope)			2.80

Attrition, Fair Sand, Dolly Dimples, Fleet Imp, Chance Dance, Invercork, Overseas, Goal Vixon.

2—⅝; $3,000; 3-year-olds; allowances.

Parterfield, 116 (Westrope)	7.00	3.40	2.80
Anna Nash, 106 (McKinney)		2.80	2.40
Sic, Marie, 107 (Skorenski)			4.60

Cherokee Ace, Captain Dave, Sublima, Teddy Haigh, Arenus Bell.

3—5½; $3,000; 2-year-olds; allowances.

Padlock, 118 (Dodson)		2.80	2.60
Valco, 116 (Scurlock)			4.00
Mountain Fire, 118 (Martinez)			3.00

Loanyearlass, Cap Rock, Last Stride, Chance Boy, Rusty Pony.

4—5½; $2,000; 3-year-olds up; allowances.

Chapped Bells, 112 (Brooks)	12.60	6.00	4.60
Alar, 117 (South)		5.00	2.80
Chesser, 115 (Floyd)			11.60

Quill, Zo Zo, Tutelo, Papalot, Tassillio, Al Depends.

5—1⅛; $3,500; 3-year-olds up; allowances.

Breezy Lassie, 108 (Brooks)	12.40	5.80	3.60
Bryan Hill, 110 (Pierson)		18.00	7.40
Jacks Jill, 116 (Loizeaux)			2.40

Burnaround, Devastating, Pomps Gal, Lasting Peace.

6—1 mile; $60,000; 3-year-olds; Amer. Derby.

E. Reward, 115 (Ca'pbell)	285.60	70.20	26.00
†Pellicle, 118 (South)		9.40	6.00
The Rhode, 122 (Dubois)			8.20

With Pleasure, Bridal Tower, Athens Lane, Rain Revoked, Spy Song, *Honeymoon, Mighty Story, †Athenia.

*C. V. Mayer entry.
†H. P. Headley entry.

7—⅝; $20,000; 2-year-olds; handicap.

Colonel O'T, 123 (Bailey)		16.00	6.00	3.40
Bubbly Bubbles, 112 (Layton)			12.20	5.20
†Education, 126 (Adams)				2.80

Jolt-Jolt, Palmiboy, Grey Skies, Milkwagon-joe, Famestown, †Gablestown.

†Dr. and Mrs. P. W. Hooper entry.

8—1⅛; $3,500; 3-year-olds up; allowances.

†Lexington, 116 (Loizeaux)	6.20	3.60	2.60
Wild Advice, 112 (Anderson)		5.40	4.00
Five A. M., 111 (Dodson)			3.00

‡K. High Frost, Manaver, Vienna Waltz, Pink Devil, Pharlo.

†Earle and Gay entry.

Washington Post Sports

Sunday, August 25, 1946 — 7 M

Garden State Race Chart

Garden State Park, Camden, N. J., August 24, 1946 (AP).
WEATHER CLEAR, TRACK FAST.

FIRST RACE—One mile. Purse, $2500. For maiden 3-year-olds. Start good. Won ridden out; place driving. Went to post at 2:39. Off at 2:39. Winner, Grant Thom's b. f. (3) by Hairan—Roscomar by Omar Khayyam. Trainer, D. Shea. Values, $1650, $500, $250, $100. Time, 1:41⅕.

Horse	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
ROSE HAIRAN	(Onorato)	110	5	5	99	77½	54	44	1°	$6.85
JUNGLE CALL	(Eve)	120	7	4	44½	55	21½	21½	21½	5.35
ESCORT	(Jemas)	120	9	3	31½	21½	3dis	13	33½	4.20
LOGANSPORT	(Howell)	120	12	9	55	33	22	21½	4°	7.05
JUDEX	(Lullo)	115	1	1	1°	1½	4°	5½	5hd	6.85
BRAMBLETTE	(Hacker)	115	2	7	7hd	10½	9°	6½	6°	8.00
LITTLE GRIP	(Bernhardt)	120	8	10	10°	9½	7½	7½	7°	24.55
FALLON'S FOLLY	(Stout)	115	12	12	11°	11°	8°	8°	8°	36.05
PICOLAS	(Padgett)	115	3	6	2½	4½	6½	9°	9½	10.15
AUSCULTATION	(Root)	120	6	11	12	12	11½	10½	10½	28.00
CURFEW GIRL	(Gilbert)	110	10	2	6½	8°	12	12	11½	56.25
MY BUTTERFLY	(Sacoris)	115	4	8	8hd	6½	10½	11hd	12	14.85

ROSE HAIRAN, $15.70, $8.40, $5.30; JUNGLE CALL, $6.50, $4.00; ESCORT, $3.50.

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs. Purse $2500. For 3-year-olds; claiming prices $3000 to $2500. Start good. Won driving; place same. Went to post at 3:06. Off at 3:10. Winner, Miss C. Horabito's b. f. (3) by Teddy Weed—Lady Nilly by Claptrap. Trainer, W. S. Cotton. Values, $1650, $500, $250, $100. Time, 1:14⅕.

Horse	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
LADY GEORGANNA	(Lullo)	112	10	2	1½	1°	1°	2½	1½	$3.35
RIVER LIGHT	(Bernhardt)	112	12	1	2hd	2hd	2°	1°	2½	37.80
COMIC ANN	(Stout)	117	8	8	8°	3°	3°	3°	3°	2.35
FAORACE	(Padgett)	117	1	7	4hd	7°	5°	4°	4°	11.85
MR. FLIP	(Gonzales)	112	11	11	7°	5½	6°	5hd	5hd	27.85
MAGIC STEP	(Scott)	114	7	5	5½	4½	4°	6°	6°	16.25
DON O'SULLIVAN	(Gilbert)	111	6	10	10½	8°	8°	8°	7°	4.05
WEE GRAY	(Manley)	106	9	4	6½	6hd	7°	8½	8½	40.90
DAMA	(Permane)	111	3	3	11°	10°	9hd	9½	9½	10.80
CUTLER	(Hearn)	113	4	12	12	12	11°	11°	10°	7.40
PEBBLE HUES	(Root)	116	2	9	9°	9½	10hd	11½	11½	20.15
DAMION'S MAID	(Decamillis)	111	5	6	8½	11°	12	12	12	50.50

LADY GEORGANNA, $8.70, $4.90, $3.40; RIVER LIGHT, $34.70, $14.90; COMIC ANN, $3.20.

Daily Double—ROSE HAIRAN and LADY GEORGANNA—Paid $52.40

THIRD RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $3000. For 2-year-olds. Start good. Won driving; place same. Went to post at 3:39. Off at 3:41. Winner, Brookmeade Stable's b. c. (2) by Good Goods—Katydid by Display. Trainer, F. M. Burch. Values, $1850, $700, $300, $150. Time, 1:13⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
CELLOPHANE	(Lynch)	122	2	7	2½	2°	1hd	1°	1.20
REPAID	(Padgett)	122	7	1	1°	1°	2°	2°	3.20
ORELFIELD	(Permane)	122	1	3	6½	5hd	3½	3½	27.65
TREND OFF	(Pannell)	117	5	2	3hd	3°	4°	4°	7.75
NOBLE CYCLOPS	(Stout)	122	6	6	4°	4½	5½	5hd	9.40
CALIPER	(Lullo)	114	3	9	9½	9hd	9°	6°	10.05
MAINTAINING	(Scott)	114	8	10	10°	8°	8°	7°	17.85
KEEPTOWN	(Eve)	122	4	5	5°	6°	7hd	8°	35.95
RIVER SWEET	(Hooper)	122	9	4	7½	10	10	9°	16.70
FULL PLUSH	(C.Kirk)	119	10	3	2°	3½	6hd	10	38.50

CELLOPHANE, $4.70, $3.10, $2.70; REPAND, $3.40, $3.00; ORELFIELD, $7.80.

FOURTH RACE—One and one-quarter miles. Purse, $2500. For 4-year-olds and up; claiming prices $2500 to $2000. Start good. Won driving; place same. Went to post at 4:09. Off at 4:09½. Winner, J. H. Elliott's b. g. (4) by Bimelech—Bubblette by Bubbling Over. Trainer, W. Lynch. Values, $1650, $500, $250, $100. Time, 2:09⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
LIMEHOUSE	(Pannell)	112	3	3	21½	2°	1°	1°	$2.95
ARAKAN	(Scawthorn)	115	6	2	3½	1°	7½	2hd	2.65
SILK	(G.L.Smith)	117	2	4	2½	3°	3°	3°	6.40
WHITE FORD	(Padgett)	119	5	6	6°	6°	6°	6°	6.45
MARSEK	(Perlewig)	111	4	5	5½	5°	5°	5°	45.50
FLY TACKLE	(Turner)	103	1	1	1°	4½	8	8	33.95

LIMEHOUSE, $7.90, $4.40, $3.40; ARAKAN, $4.10, $3.30; SILK, $3.70.

FIFTH RACE—Rancocas Stakes. Six furlongs. Purse, $10,000 added. For 2-year-old fillies. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Went to post at 4:42½. Off at 4:42½. Winner, W. G. Helis' b. f. (2) by Hash—Nedvive by Neddie. Trainer, A. Bayley. Values, $10,150, $1500, $1000, $500. Time, 1:12⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Straight
MISS KIMO	(Jemas)	122	1	3	1°	1°	1°	1°	$1.60
OBEROD	(Scawthorn)	117	3	1	2½	2°	2°	2hd	*3.55
ORESUSAN	(Howell)	117	7	5	3hd	3°	3°	3°	44.80
MAID OF HARLEM	(Lynch)	117	8	4	4½	4½	4½	4°	4.05
CAPTAIN TOM	(Lullo)	117	5	7	5°	5°	5°	5hd	5.00
I DECLARE	(Root)	117	2	7	10	10	7hd	6°	8.75
RIVER SCOTCH	(Hooper)	117	4	9	8½	9½	9°	7°	35.05
WISHMELUCK	(Snider)	117	9	8	9½	8°	8°	8°	12.70
BULLOW	(Permane)	117	3	10	9°	8½	8½	9°	12.50
VALHALLA	(Gonzales)	117	9	2	4½	7°	10	10	14.15

MISS KIMO, $5.20, $3.10, $2.60; OBEROD, $3.60, $3.00; ORESUSAN, $7.90.

SIXTH RACE—The Blue Stone. Six furlongs. Purse, $4000. For 3-year-olds. Start good. Won driving; place same. Went to post at 5:14. Off at 5:16. Winner, Christiana Stables' ch. h. g. (3) by Heliopolis—Lull by Bull Dog. Trainer, J. A. Nealey. Values, $2500, $850, $400, $250. Time, 1:12⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
JOSSER	(Scawthorn)	115	11	1	1hd	1hd	21½	1ns	$2.50
MALVASET	(Cline)	115	1½	2	2°	2°	1°	2°	6.80
HEARTH MOUSE	(Padgett)	113	10	5	4°	3°	3°	3½	11.20
ORIAL	(Mora)	104	8	4	3hd	5½	4½	4hd	79.40
HIS GRACE	(Permane)	115	4	3	5°	4½	5°	5°	7.60
RINGTHEBELL	(Lullo)	113	3	7	6°	6°	6°	6hd	15.35
TRANSHOT	(Scott)	111	5	9	9°	9°	7°	7°	32.65
STORMY WEATHER	(Walters)	115	6	8	7°	7°	8°	8hd	12.25
HAMULL	(Pannell)	111	3	6	8°	8°	9°	9°	4.75
RAKEMUP	(Erickson)	109	9	11	10½	10½	10½	10½	99.60
DAVID T.	(McTague)	116	2	10	11	11	11	11	73.25

JOSHUA, $9.00, $4.60, $3.30; MALVASET, $7.20, $4.90; HEARTH MOUSE, $5.90.

SEVENTH RACE—The Stromboli. One and one-sixteenth miles. Purse, $3000. For 3 and 4-year olds. Start good. Won driving; place same. Went to post at 5:30. Off at 5:31. Winner, King Ranch's ch. c. (3) by Bolingbroke—Dawn Play by Clock Tower. Trainer, W. J. Hirsch. Values, $1850, $700, $300, $150. Time, 1:45⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
AMANECER	(Stout)	110	6	1	1½	1°	1°	1½	$1.00
VALDINA DECOY	(Padgett)	108	2	2	3°	2½	2°	2°	9.20
ORELING	(Pannell)	108	1	3	2°	3°	3°	3°	5.15
EDOEMERE	(Wagner)	111	3	4	4½	4°	4°	4½	29.35
BOMBAY	(Oronato)	105	7	7	6½	7°	7°	5hd	14.10
ROYAL CROWN	(Eve)	113	5	5	5°	5½	6°	6½	4.25
MISS GOLIGHTLY	(Scott)	103	4	6	7°	6½	5°	7°	23.50
TWENTY KNOTS	(Lullo)	103	3	8	8°	8°	8	8	38.30

AMANECER, $4.00, $3.10, $2.40; VALDINA DECOY, $5.90, $3.50; ORELING, $3.00.

EIGHTH RACE—The Jobstown. One mile and 70 yards. Purse, $4000. For 4-year-olds and up. Grade D. Start good. Won driving; place same. Went to post at 6:20. Off at 6:20. Winner, M. S. Goldsmith's b. m. (5) by Canasan—Many Thorns by Eternal. Trainer, St. Jacobs. Values, $2500, $850, $400, $250. Time, 1:43⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
MY MALCHA	(Permane)	103	4	4	4½	1°	1½	1°	$3.50
ADONIS	(Moon)	119	5	3	3½	2°	2°	2°	2.90
REYAD	(Pannell)	107	3	2	1½	3°	3°	3½	48.40
SHELTIE	(Lullo)	103	2	5	5°	4°	4°	4½	8.35
WIT'S END	(Scott)	109	10	10	10°	9°	9°	5°	9.95
SANTA CADIDA	(Oronato)	105	9	6	6½	6°	6°	6½	18.15
EUNADA	(Conroy)	106	1	9	9°	10	10	9°	39.75
GORGET	(Padgett)	113	7	7	8°	8°	7½	7°	8.30
THE WIND	(Stout)	110	8	8	7°	5½	5°	8°	†
WAR PEAK	(Leblanc)	111	9	8	8°	10	10	10	52.50

†C. Mescher-W. J. Myers entry.

MY MALCHA, $12.90, $5.00, $4.20; ADONIS, $3.50, $2.90; REYAD, $14.40.

Friday's Night Games

The up again, down again Nats split a double-header Friday night with the Detroit Tigers, thanks to Mr. Bobo Newsom, who pitched for the Nats and to Mr. Hal Newhouser, who came in to relieve for the Tigers.

Hal walked Cecil Travis with the bases loaded in the eighth inning of the first game to give the Nats a 3-2 victory. Dizzy Trout blanked the Nats in the second, 5-0.

Over in the National League, the St. Louis Cardinals kept their first-place tie with the Dodgers by edging the Phils, 2-1.

American League

FIRST GAME

DETROIT	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Lake, ss	4	1	2	2	6	0
Kell, 3b	5	1	1	0	2	0
Cramer, cf	3	0	1	2	0	0
Callenbine, 1b	3	0	0	6	1	0
Wakefield, lf	3	0	0	3	0	0
Outlaw, rf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Bloodworth, 2b	3	0	0	1	2	0
*Greenberg	1	0	0	0	0	0
Webb, 2b	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tebbetts, c	3	0	0	9	0	0
Hutchinson, p	3	0	0	0	2	0
Newhouser, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Mullins	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	2	5	24	7	0

WASHINGTON	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Grace, lf	4	1	1	2	0	0
Lewis, rf	4	1	2	1	0	0
Spence, cf	4	0	1	3	0	0
Vernon, 1b	4	0	0	8	0	0
Travis, 3b	3	0	2	2	3	1
Priddy, 2b	4	0	0	4	4	0
Hitchcock, ss	4	0	0	4	2	0
Evans, c	2	0	0	3	0	1
‡Coan	1	0	1	0	0	0
Early, c	0	0	0	1	0	0
Newsom, p	3	0	1	0	3	0
Totals	30	3	7	27	7	2

*Batted for Bloodworth in eighth.
†Batted for Newhouser in ninth.
‡Batted for Evans in eighth.

DETROIT	200	000	000	—2
WASHINGTON	000	001	02x	—3

Runs batted in—Cramer, Outlaw, Spence, Lewis, Travis. Two-base hits—Hutchinson, Travis. Three-base hit—Spence. Sacrifice—Callenbine. Left on bases—Detroit, 9; Washington, 6. Bases on balls—Newsom, 4; Hutchinson, 1; Newhouser, 2. Hits—Hutchinson, 7 in 7⅔; Newhouse, 0 in ⅓. Losing pitcher—Hutchinson. Umpires—Boyers, Rommel and McKinley. Time, 2:05.

Second Game

DETROIT	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Lake, ss	4	1	2	1	4	0
Kell, 3b	5	1	1	4	1	0
Evers, cf	5	0	0	2	0	0
Callenbine, 1b	4	0	0	11	0	0
Wakefield, lf	4	2	3	3	0	0
Outlaw, rf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Webb, 2b	4	0	2	1	4	0
Swift, c	4	0	1	7	4	0
Trout, p	2	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	38	5	10	27	12	0

WASHINGTON	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Grace, lf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Travis, 3b	4	0	2	2	5	0
Spence, cf	4	0	0	3	0	0
Vernon, 1b	3	0	1	9	1	0
Priddy, 2b	4	0	0	2	2	0
Hitchcock, ss	4	0	0	0	2	0
†Binks	1	0	0	0	0	0
Early, c	4	0	0	7	1	0
Scarborough, p	2	0	0	0	2	0
*Coan	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hudson, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	0	4	27	15	0

*Batted for Scarborough in seventh.
†Batted for Hitchcock in ninth.

Detroit	004	000	100	—5
WASHINGTON	000	000	000	—0

Runs batted in—Evers, Callenbine, Wakefield (2). Three-base hit—Wakefield. Home run—Wakefield. Double play—Scarborough to Early to Vernon. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; Washington, 8. Base on balls—Scarborough, 2; Trout, 2. Strikeouts—Scarborough, 2; Trout, 2. Hits—Scarborough, 1 in 7 innings; Hudson, 1 in 2. Losing pitcher—Scarborough. Umpires—Rommel, Mc

Business Outlook

By J. A. Livingston

Livingston

Wall Street—ever the barometer of men's hopes and fears—doesn't like the looks of things internationally. It made that clear in the first hour on Thursday, when such an old standby as American Telephone kerplopped 11 points and General Motors and Chrysler Corp. hit new lows for the year.

To be sure, well-informed commentators like Marquis Childs and C. L. Sulzberger have suggested that the Yugoslavian attacks on American airplanes will not lead to war. They're part of Russia's war of nerves; "Neither side wants war" is the common cliche. But that is not a complete statement: "Neither side wants war if it can get what it wants without it."

Rockets continue to fly over Sweden, giving that nation the jumps. In Iran, Iraq, and Palestine, British and Russian strivings and intentions clash. Control of the Danube is still in dispute, with resultant curtailment of commerce along that strategic waterway. And in Germany, the British and United States on the one hand and the Russians on the other are conducting political warfare—conducting for control. And over Trieste and the Dardanelles, the war of nerves—the "tactics"—have reached a new high pitch.

Such an uneasy peace in Europe cannot persist indefinitely. Europeans cannot long continue to go about their daily living—eating and sleeping, buying and selling, opening and closing businesses—in a perpetual state of apprehension over war. The time may come when the reality of war or revolution might be more bearable than the uncertainty of peace.

No nation wants war, we say; yet all nations do not seem to want peace badly enough to leave their military coups and pressure tactics behind them when they go to the conference table at Paris.

Hits World Trade

Inevitably this international suspense—this world tension—delays world reconversion. Arrangement of suitable credits—with the confident understanding that obligations will be met—is difficult in a world that's always but not quite on the brink of peace. And that, in turn, militates against a true revival of world commerce. Sure, United States exports are at high levels. But can they stay there if many of our most important customers and buyers—the European nations—can't buy and sell in peace?

An outbreak of war or a threat of war would turn the economy of this country around. War production would start up again, and plants which had been fully converted to peacetime operations would have to undo some of their reconversion. The excess profits tax might be restored and earnings of corporations—now nicely cushioned by the elimination of that tax—would decline. The Federal deficit would begin climbing more rapidly, and the large supply of money, which dominates the domestic economy today (see chart) would grow even larger, bringing with it a renewed threat of rising prices. So, presumably tighter price controls would be immediately instituted. Even more significant, the prospect of another round of strikes would be diminished. Tension abroad inevitably tends to reduce tension at home.

War threat or no, the dominant domestic concern right now is prices. According to a Gallup poll, 92 per cent of the people expect prices to advance. Rarely has such a large proportion of persons in the country agreed on anything. And, in anticipation of the rise, the Chrysler department of the United Auto Workers has asked to reopen is wage contract. The augury is another round of wage boosts.

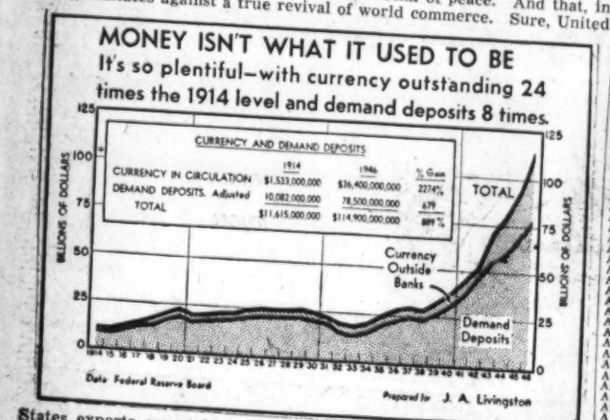
The Auto Workers' Case

Certainly the auto workers can make a case. The buying power of their dollar has dropped sharply. And though their wages per hour are high, their gains during the war were not as great as the lower-paid workers in textiles, for instance. Thus the auto workers in Detroit, on a 36-hour week, are earning about $47 today. Yet that will not buy in Detroit as much as the $38 the workers earned back in January, 1941, on a 39-hour week. And, despite the round of wage boosts early this year, the auto workers' real buying power is only about the same as a year ago. That contrasts with the general run of workers throughout the country, who are much better off than they were in January, 1941—particularly those in the lower-paying nondurable goods industries.

The prospect in the next few months is for some measure of price stability. The sharp rise in the cost of living in July—5.5 per cent—is unlikely to be repeated. With 92 per cent of the people expecting a price rise, it is a reasonable presumption that many have already anticipated it with forward buying. Indeed, department stores no longer are buying everything in sight. If goods are not delivered on time, orders are canceled. This forces store buyers to review their purchases periodically.

The reason for this is that the stores already have placed orders aplenty—three times the volume of monthly sales. In 1941, the usual ratio was about one to one. Controllers realize if all the orders were suddenly filled, the stores would be overstocked and then some.

This suggests that speculative forward buying is becoming an increasingly risky business. Shelves in many cases are still understocked. But they're no longer bare. And the queues for nylons, shoes, shorts, and white shirts have disappeared. That's reconversion progress. Also progress toward competition and price stabilization.



Lumber Production Exceeds Shipments

Lumber shipments of 414 mills reporting to the National Lumber Trade Barometer were 3.6 per cent below production for the week ended August 17, 1946. In the same week new orders of these mills were 10.3 per cent below production. Unfilled order files of the reporting mills amounted to 64 per cent of stocks. For reporting softwood mills, unfilled orders are equivalent to 25 days' production at the current rate, and gross stocks are equivalent to 37 days' production.

Chicago Grain

Chicago, Aug. 24 (AP).—A short-covering movement developed in grains today following the overnight announcement by the Department of Agriculture that export goals this year had been raised to 400 million bushels of all grains from 250 million bushels of wheat and flour alone.

Most of the short-covering was by professional traders in the oats pit, where gains ranged to around a cent. The corn market encountered offerings attributed to cash interests.

Corn finished ¼-1 higher, January $1.33½; and oats were up ¼-1½, September 74¾.

There was no trade in barley.

Acting to restrain any sharp advance was the heavy marketing of underweight hogs and poorly fed cattle in the livestock centers, where farmers were rushing meat animals to market to beat the price ceiling deadline. This was reducing prospital feeding demand for grains.

News of the Agriculture Department's decision to raise grain exports was not very specific, and traders were puzzled as to what proportion of the new goal would consist of wheat. It was also pointed out that if the department felt the country could spare that much grain, supplies must be larger in relation to demand then generally believed.

Trading in wheat will be resumed in the market Monday. Delivery months will be January, March and May.

Range follows:

Corn—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	1.33⅛	1.34⅝	1.33	1.33⅛
March	1.32⅝	1.33½	1.32¼	1.33
Oats—				
September	74⅜	75⅛	74	74⅛
November	71⅞	73¼	71⅝	72⅜
December	72	73¼	72	72⅜
March	72⅜	73¼	72⅛	72⅜
Barley—				
November	1.32¼	1.32¼	1.32¼	1.32¼
December	1.32½	1.32½	1.32½	1.32½
March	1.32¼	1.32¼	1.32¼	1.32¼
Cash Grain				

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 2.03.

CORN—No. 2 yellow, 1.99@2.00.

OATS—No. 2 heavy, mixed, 80@81; No. 3 mixed, 78¾; No. 2 heavy, white, 81@81¾; No. 1 white, 79@80¾, and No. 3 white, 79¾.

BARLEY—No. 2, 1.72, nominal; malt, 1.53 @1.78, nominal; feed, 1.16@1.38, nominal.

Naval Stores

Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 24 (AP).—Turpentine: Receipts and shipments, none; stocks, 6. Rosin: Receipts, 30; shipments, none; stocks, 906.

47-Million Montreal Issue Goes Bidless

Montreal, Aug. 24 (AP).—The city of Montreal received no bids today for its proposed offering in the United States of $47,835,000 of new debentures maturing November 1, 1947-75.

Failure of the sale to attract bidders was attributed to the fact that the city had set its sights too high in outlining the terms of the issue and to other factors.

The city's invitation to bid set a minimum price of $97½ for debentures with coupons ranging from 1½ per cent for those maturing in 1947 to 3 per cent for those maturing from 1964 to 1975.

Over the Counter

These bid and asked quotations represent prices at which one or more dealers, members of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., would trade with the general public at the time the quotations were

BONDS	Bid.	Asked.
City Club 1st 6s	80	
C I C Paper Mills 4s, 1956	52	
Federal Storage 3s, 1967	70	
Natl Press Bldg 3-5s, 1956	100¾	
Natl Press Bldg 4½s, 1950	95	
Racquet Club gtd&ext 3s, 1965	82	
Wash Auditorium 6s, 1944	90	
STOCKS		
American Co. pf	80	
American Co. common	18	
Anacostia Natl Bank	20	
Barber & Ross pf	80	
Barber & Ross com	19½	
Briggs Filtrata Co Units	5	6
City Bank	53	
Columbia Mtge Co Units	32	
Columbia Natl Bank	285	
Consol Title Co pf	47	
Dist. Natl Securities pf	10	
District Theaters	65	
Fidelity Storage Co	12½	12¾
Financial Credit Co Units	100	
Griffith Con Corp com	20	
Hamilton Natl Bank	57	62
Mayflower Hotel	51½	
Merchants Tr & Stge pf	15¾	17¼
Merchants Tr&Stge com	103	
Morris Plan Bank	2	
Mt Vernon Mtge Corp pf	41	
Mt Vernon Mtge Corp com	40c	
Munsey Trust Co	4½	
Natl Metropolitan Bank	145	
Natl Mtge & Inv com	87	
Natl Press Bldg pf	100	
Natl Press Bldg com	83½	
Raleigh Hotel stamped	12½	
Real Est Mtge & Gty	26½	
Seaboard Finance Co pf	35	
Seaboard Finance Co com	18½	20½
Second Natl Bank	135	
Security Sav & Coml Bank	230	
Southern Oxygen Co	61	
Suburban Natl Bank		
Washington Properties	70	29½
Wash Rwy&Elec Units	21¼	22¾
Wash Sanitary Housing	115	
Wash Sanitary Improvement	25	
Wash Baseball Club	80	

Week's Range on N.Y. Stock Exchange

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 24.—Total sales this week on New York Stock Exchange 4,505,000 shares; week ago, 3,746,650; year ago, 5,755,680; two years ago, 3,791,700. Following is week's price range with net change from previous week:

	Sales, Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab	57	74⅛	70¼	74⅛	+2⅜
ACF-Brill Mot.	30	14⅛	13¾	14	+⅛
Acme Stl	9	32¾	32¾	32¾	
Adams Exp	51	20	18¼	18½	+⅛
Adams-Mills	3	20	19¾	19¾	
Addressog-Mul	19	60	60	60	
Admiral Corp	39	30¾	30¾	30¾	-1⅛
Air-Reduction	74	84	83	83½	-½
Alaska Juneau	58	7⅛	6⅞	7	
Aldens Inc	10	39½	37¾	37¾	-1½
Allegheny Corp	169	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
Allegheny pf	3	86	85	85	
Allegheny pr pf	3	66½	65¾	65¾	-½
Allen Ludlum	60	67	65¾	65¾	-1¼
Allen Industries	2	54	52¾	54	+1
Allied Chem & Dye	3	193¼	187	190	-3
Allied Kid	12	27¾	26¾	26¾	-¾
Allied Mills	2	38½	35¾	35¾	-1¾
Allied Strs	7	19¾	19¼	19¼	-¼
Allied St pf	1	105	105	105	-2
Allis-Ch Mfg	94	47½	45	45	-2
Alpha Portland Cem	5	33¾	33¼	33¼	-¼
Amal Leather	1	10	10	10	
Amal Leath pf	1	56	56	56	-6
Amerada Pet	11	85	83½	84¼	+1
Am Ag Ch Del	14	49	47	48	
Am Airlines	219	14¾	14¼	14¼	-⅜
Am Bank Note	19	40½	39¾	39¾	-¾
Am Bosch	9	19	19	19	-⅛
Am Brake Shoe	2	55½	55½	55½	
Am Cable & R	107	56	54	54	-2¾
Am Can	46	101¾	100	100	-1
Am Car & Fdy	28	70¾	67	68	-2¾
Am Car & F pf	1	123	123	123	-3
Am Ch & Cable	36	31½	29	29¾	
Am Chicle	4	143	142	142	-1
Am Colortype	17	27¼	26¾	26¾	-¼
Am Crystal Sug	9	26¾	26	26½	-¼
Am Distill	9	70½	68	68	-2
Am Encaus Til	1	7	7	7	
Am European	4	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Am Export Ln	51	27	24	25	-1
Am & For Pow	62	8¾	8¼	8¼	-⅛
Am & F P 6pf	1	112	112	112	
Am & F P 7pf	2	122	120	120	-2
Am & F P pf	1	107	107	107	-1
Am-Hawaii SS	27	34½	31¾	32¾	-1½
Am Hide & Lea	27	19½	19	19	-½
Am Hide & L pf	2	52½	52	52	-1
Am Home Pr	46	106¾	102	105¼	-2¼
Am Ice	18	17¾	17¾	17¾	-¼
Am Internat	19	14¼	13¾	13¾	-⅜
Am Invest Ill	3	14½	14½	14½	
Am Locomot	59	35	34	34¾	-¼
Am Locomot pf	4	115	115	115	-1
Am M & Fdy	1	34	32½	32½	-1½
Am M & Met	1	8	8	8	
Am Metal	9	38¾	37¾	38¼	-¼
Am Molasses	7	36½	35¾	35¾	-¾
Am News Co	9	15¾	14¾	15	
Am Pow & Lt	193	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
Am Pow & Lt pf	14	131	128	130	-1
Am P&L pf A	31	120	117½	120	+1½
Am Rad&St S	8267	18¾	17¾	18	-⅝
Am Roll Mill	477	18¾	17¾	18	-⅝
Am Safety Raz	20	59¾	57¾	57¾	-1¾
Am Seating	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	-¼
Am Smelt & R	56	27¾	25¾	27	+1
Am Snuff	8	44½	44½	44½	-½
Am Snuff pf	30	166	166	166	-4
Am Stl Fdrs	10	43	42	42	-1
Am Stores	20	27¾	26¾	27	+¼
Am Stove	6	34½	34	34	-¼
Am Sugar Ref	13	51	49¾	49¾	-1¼
Am Sugar pf	4	154	153	153	
Am Sumat Tob	1	15	15	15	
Am Tel & Tel	374	167¾	163	163	-3¾
Am Tobacco	4	93½	92	93	-1
Am Tob B	37	97	95	96	-1
Am Viscose	40	65½	62¾	62¾	-2¾
Am Viscose pf	3	118	117	117	-1
Am Wat Wks	129	23½	21¾	22¾	-¾
Am Woolen	73	61	54¾	58½	-2
Am Wool pf	22	128	116	117	-4
Am Zinc L&S	37	10½	10¼	10¼	-¼
Am Zinc pr pf	1	82	82	82	
Anaconda Cop	134	45¾	43¼	45	+1¼
Anchor Hock Gl	15	55¾	53¾	54½	-¾
Anderson Clayt	5	60½	59¾	59¾	-¾
Andes-Prtch Oil	40	29¾	29¾	29¾	-¼
Andes Copper	3	17¾	16	16	-1
A P W Prod	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	-¼
Arch-Dan-M	17	36¾	34	34	-2
Armour & Co	250	15¼	14¾	14¾	-¼
Armour & Co pf	8	132½	130½	132	+1½
Armstrong Cork	17	55	55	55	-2¾
Arnold Const	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	
Artloom Corp	20	20¼	20	20	-¼
Assd Dry Goods	40	28½	28¼	28¼	-¼
1st inc	40	28½	28¼	28¼	-¼
Atch T & S F	40	123	123	123	-3
Atch T & S F pf	40	121	119	120	-1½
Atl Coast Line	4	70	69	69	-1
Atl G &W Ind	47	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Atl Refining	62	44½	42¾	44	+1½
Atlas Corp	45	30¾	29	29¾	-¼
Atlas Powd	4	74	71	71	-3
Aust Nichols	1	11	11	11	
Aust Nich pf	10	22¾	18	18	-1
Autom Canteen	30	30¼	27½	27½	-2¼
Autocar Co	8	30¼	29¾	29¾	-¼
Aviation Corp	227	6¾	6¼	6¼	-⅜
Aviation Cp pf	25	57¾	55¼	56¼	-1½
Bald Loco	17	25¾	24¾	25¼	-¼
Balt & Ohio	204	24¾	23¾	24¼	-¼
B & O pf	48	24¾	21¼	21¼	-¼
Bangor & Ar	7	23¾	21¼	21¼	-¼
Barber Asph	27	61¾	57	59¼	-2¼
Barker Bros	3	18	18	18	
Barnsdall Oil	83	37	36¼	36¾	-¼
Bath Ir Wks	23	27¾	27¼	27¼	-¼
Bayuk Cigars	12	57¾	54¾	55¾	-1¾
Beatrice Foods	1	57¾	54½	55¾	-1¾
Beech Aire	28	60	58½	59	-1
Belding-Hem	15	22¼	20¾	21¼	-¼
Bell Aire	15	26	25¾	25¾	-¼
Bell & Howell	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	-¼
Bendix Aviat	41	27¾	27¼	27¼	-¼
Benef Ind Ln	38	32¾	30¾	31¾	-¼
Benef Loan pf	1	110	110	110	-1
Best & Co	28	43½	42¾	42¾	-¾
Best Foods	47	30¾	30¼	30¼	-¼
Beth Steel	107	113	110¾	112¾	+1¾
Beth Steel pf	2	166½	166½	166½	
Bigelow-Sanf	1	69	69	69	-2
Blaw-Knox	72	24¾	23¾	24¼	-¼
Bliss & Laugh	2	39¾	39¾	39¾	-¼
Bliss-Laugh new	5	18¾	18	18	
Bliss E W	44	30¾	27	27	-3
Bliss E W pf	15	52¾	52¾	52¾	-1
Boeing Airplane	88	29¾	27¾	28¾	+¾
Bohn Al & Br	3	58¾	57	57	-1
Bon Ami A	1	111	111	111	-1
Bond Strs	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	-¼
Borden Co	30	53	51¾	52¾	-¼
Borg-Warner	60	50¾	48½	50	-1¼
Borg-Warner pf	1	106½	106½	106½	-1½
Boston & Me	9	9	9	9	
Bower Roll B	1	59	59	59	
Braniff Airw	27	24¾	23½	24¾	+¾
Brewing Cp Am	2	91	90	90	-1
Bridgeport Br	91	23¾	22¾	23¾	+¾
Briggs Mfg	32	44¾	42¾	44¾	+1¾
Briggs & Strat	18	32½	31	32	-1
Bristol-Myers	3	65¾	64	64	-1
Bkiyn Un Gas	10	54	53	53	-1
Brown Shoe	4	40	38	38	-2
Brunswick-Bal	24	33¾	32¾	33¾	+¾
Bucyrus-Erie	34	20¾	19¾	20¼	+¼
Budd Co	157	16¾	16¼	16¼	-¼
Buffalo Forge	3	85	85	85	
Buf Niag El pf	1	107½	107	107	-1
Bullard Co	55	42¾	40¾	41¾	-¾
Bulova Watch	30	42¾	38	38	-3
Burling Mills	139	24½	22¾	23	-1
Burr Mills pf	6	110	108	108	-3
Burr Add Mch	111	16¾	16¼	16¼	-¼
Bush Terminal	16	17½	17½	17½	-¼
Butler Bros	22	33¾	32¾	33¾	+¾
Butte Cop & Z	18	6¼	6	6	-¼
Byers (A M)	5	28	25¾	26¾	-¼
Byron Jack	5	28	25¾	26¾	-¼
Calif Packing	13	41	39¾	39¾	-¼
Callahan Z-Ld	88	4½	4	4	-¼
Calumet & Hec	4	8	8	8	
Campbell Wy	10	32½	31	31	-1
Can Dry G Ale	99	17¾	16	16	-1
Canad Pac	310	18¼	17¾	17¾	-¼
Cannon Mills	1	39	39	39	-1
Capital Adm A	4	17¾	16¾	16¾	-¾
Carpenter Stl	4	54½	53¼	53¼	-1
Carrier Corp	39	25¾	24¾	25¼	-¼
Carrier Corp pf	5	53¾	53¾	53¾	-¼
Carriers & G	26	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Case (J I) Co	38	47¾	43¾	45¾	-1¾
Caterpil Trac	67	67½	63	67	+3
Celanese Corp	99	68¼	63½	67½	-1¼
Celanese 1st pf	3	107¼	107¼	107¼	-¼
Celotex Corp pf	41	32	28¾	30¼	-1¾
Cent Aguirre	21	23¾	23¾	23¾	-¼
Cent Foundry	94	10¾	10	10¼	-¼
Cent Hud G&E	72	35¾	35	35¼	-¼
Cent N Y Pr pf	2	101¼	101¼	101¼	-¼
Cent RR N J	1	101¼	101¼	101¼	-¼
Cent Vio Sug	3	37	36	36	-1
Century Rib M	1	18	18	18	-1
Cerro de Pas	2	48¾	48¾	48¾	-¼
Certain-td Pr	126	42¾	41¾	42¼	+¼
Chain Belt	9	33¾	33¾	33¾	
Champ Paper	18	59¾	57	57	-2
Checker Cab	3	22¾	22¾	22¾	-¼
Ches Corp Va	5	29¾	27¾	27¾	-1¼
Ches & Ohio	81	59¾	57¾	58¾	-¾
Chicago Corp	116	13¾	12¾	12¾	-¼
Chi & E Ill	33	68	67	67	-1
Chi & E Ill A	14	17¾	17¾	17¾	-¼
Chi Grt West	10	10¾	10	10	-¼
Chi Grt W pf	17	19½	18	18	-¼
Chi Ind&L A pf	1	19½	18	18	-¼
Chi Ind&L B ct	11	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Chi Mil&StP	81	5¾	5¼	5¼	-¼
Chi MSP&P pf	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	-¼
Chi & N W	48	57¾	55	55¾	-1¾
Chi & NW pf	32	68¾	67¾	67¾	-¾
Chi Pneu Tool	25	25¾	25¾	25¾	-¼
Chi R I & P	83	26¾	25¾	25¾	-¼
Chi Yell Cab	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	-¼
Chickasha C Oil	3	11	11	11	
Childs Co	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	-¼
Chrysler Corp	68	71¾	68¾	69¾	-1¾
Cin G&E W D	122	17¾	17¾	17¾	-¼
Cin Mill Mach	25	24¾	23¾	24¼	-¼
City Finan	43	32¾	30¾	31¾	-¼
City Ice & F	10	36¾	35¾	35¾	-¼
City Invest	7	36¾	35¾	35¾	-¼
City Stores	21	14¾	14¼	14¼	-¼
Clark Equip	28	62¾	62¾	62¾	-¼
Clev Graph Br	12	66¼	64¼	64¼	-¼
Climax Molyb	55	30¾	29¾	30¼	-¼
Clinton Ind	19	34	33¾	34	+¼
Cluett Peabody	2	34¾	34¾	34¾	-¼
Coca-Cola	11	171	170	170	-1
Colgate-Palm-P	49	60	57	59¼	-2¼
Collins & Aik	4	54	54	54	-1
Col Fuel&Ir	105	15¾	15¼	15¼	-¼
Col Fuel&Ir pf	17	103½	103½	103½	-¼
Colum Br pf	1	107	107	107	-1
Colum Brcst B	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	-¼
Colum G&El	708	12¾	11¾	12¼	-¼
Col G&E pr wi	4890				
Col G&E 6% pf	15	110	106½	109¾	-¼
Colum Carbon	8	40¾	39¾	40	-¼
Col & S Oh El	28	47¾	46	46½	-¼
Coml Credit	21	49¾	48¾	49	-¼
Coml Solvents	132	27¾	25¾	26¼	-1¼
Comwlth Edis	137	25¾	24¾	25¼	-¼
Comw & Sou	1263	34¾	34¼	34¼	-¼
Comw & Sou pf	23	129	129	129	-1
Conde Nast	2	61	61	61	
Consoleum-N	19	33½	32¾	32¾	-¼
Consol Cigar	2	48½	48½	48½	
Cons Copperm	6	7¾	7	7	-¾
Cons Edison	223	30¾	29¾	30¼	-¼
Cons Edison pf	10	106¾	106¾	106¾	-¼
Cons Grocers	88	23¾	22¾	22¾	-¾
Cons Laundries	25	19½	19	19½	
Cons Nat Gas	38	57	53½	53½	-2¼
Con RR Cuba pf	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	-¼
Cons Vultee	129	24¾	23¾	24¼	-¼
Container Corp	45	46½	44	45¼	-¼
Cont Can	68	19¾	18	18¼	-¼
Cont Can pf	10	106½	106½	106½	-¼
Cont Can pf	42	46	43¾	44¾	-¼
Cont Diam Fib	22	13¾	13	13¼	-¼
Cont Motors	138	5¾	5¾	5¾	-¼
Cont Oil Del	48	45	42¾	42¾	-2¼
Cont Stee	13	20¾	20	20	-¼
Cooper-Bess	16	24¾	23	23½	+¼
Cooper-Bess pf	3	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Cooperweld Stl	16	18	17¼	17¼	-¼
Corn Products	42	70¼	66	68¼	+1¾
Cornell-Dub El	13	18¾	18¾	18¾	-¼
Corning Glass	86	37¾	34¼	35¾	-¼
Coty Inc	21	11¼	10½	10¾	-¼
Coty Inter	21	6	5¾	5¾	-¼
Crane Co	57	44	41	43	-1
Crane Co pf	1	109½	109½	109½	-½
Cream of Wh	13	33¾	33	33	-¼
Crosley Corp	3	30	29	29½	-¼
Cr Cork & S	16	47¾	45¾	46¼	-1¼
Crown Zellerb	40	34½	32	33¼	-¾

	Sales, Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Crucible Steel	19	50¾	47¼	48	-2
Crucible Stl pf	5	134	133½	133½	-½
Cuba R R pf	3	35½	33¾	33¾	-1½
Cuban-Am Sug	42	35½	33½	33½	-1½
Cudahy Pack	10	37¾	36¾	36¾	-¾
Cuneo Press	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	-¼
Cunning Drug	2	22½	22½	22½	-¼
Curtis Publish	132	6¾	6¼	6¼	-¼
Curtis Pr pf	10	71¾	70	70	-1½
Curtiss-Wri	188	7½	7¼	7¼	
Curtiss-Wr A	33	22	20¾	21¾	-¼
Cutler-Ham	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	-¼
Dana Corp	31	27¾	27¾	27¾	-¼
Davega Stores	4	26½	23¾	24¾	-1¾
Dawson Chem	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	-¼
Dayton P&L	58	33	32¾	32¾	-¼
Dayton Rub	20	28¾	28¾	28¾	-¼
Decca Records	21	26¾	25¾	26¼	+¼
Deere & Co	62	50	49¾	50	+¼
Deere & Co pf	2	86	86	86	
Del Lack & W	64	48¾	47¾	48	-¼
Detroit Edison	46	10¾	9¾	10¼	-¼
Det Hillsdale	1	26½	26½	26½	-¼
Devilbiss	4	23¾	23¾	23¾	-¼
Diamond Match	9	23¾	23	23¾	-¼
Diam Match pf	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	-¼
Diam T Motor	11	49¾	48¾	49¾	+¾
Dist Corp-Seag	24	27½	25¾	26¼	-¼
Dixie Cup	2	35¾	35¾	35¾	-¼
Dr Pepper	16	45	44¾	44¾	-¼
Doehler-Jarvis	37	33½	32¾	33¼	-¼
Dome Mines	3	40¾	39¾	40¼	+¼
Douglas Aircr	32	20¾	20	20¼	-¼
Dow Chem	9	93	92¾	92¾	-¼
Dresser Indust	57	26¾	24¾	25¾	-¼
Dunhill Int	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	-¼
Duplan Corp	23	24	24	24	-¼
du Pont de N	22	48¼	46	46	-2
du Pont pf	2	211½	206½	210	+1¾
DWG Cigar	3	128½	128	128½	+¼
Eagle-Pich	23	17	17	17	
Eastern Air L	194	30¼	26¾	30¼	+1¼
East S Stl	12	60	57½	58	-1½
Eastman Kodak	237	231½	231½	231½	-¼
Eaton Mf

The Washington Post

Other Issues Pale

Reds' Whole Policy Aims At Bosporus

By John G. Norris
Post Reporter

AN imperialistic dream of the czars—renounced by Lenin but now revived by his heirs—threatens to become the major world issue of the future.

That is the way American officials regard Moscow's recent demands on Turkey concerning the Dardanelles.

They view the Soviet note to Turkey as a definite and deliberate move toward Russian domination over the entire Middle East, which, if persisted in, will lead inevitably to another world war.

More dramatic recent events in Yugoslav and Paris have overshadowed the Dardanelles question in the public eye. But in the opinion of responsible United States officials it is potentially more important and dynamite-laden than all these put together.

Some consider it the most significant move yet made in the postwar world, the "main thrust" around which Soviet world strategy centers.

Delayed Action

TOP officials of the State, War and Navy Departments met with President Truman just before he left on his Atlantic cruise to consider the situation. They decided to make our determined opposition to the Russian course known to them—and the world—as strongly as possible.

Turkey, Britain and France took a similar stand. The issue then had been clearly met. No one looked for an immediate crisis, but girded for a future showdown.

One chief trouble about the dangerous situation is that the American public may not see its stake in what goes on. The issue is clear-cut and simple, however, once the picture is presented free of diplomatic verbiage.

Three Waterways

SINCE Russia emerged from barbarism in the days of Peter the Great, Moscow has cast longing eyes on the "Straits." Usually referred to as the Dardanelles, this waterway connecting the Black Sea with the Mediterranean actually consists of the Bosporus Straits, the Sea of Marmora and Dardanelles Straits.

Czarist Russia fought many wars trying to conquer Constantinople and the Straits. It was Russia's chief objective in the first World War.

After the Revolution, Lenin renounced all aims to the Straits. The outcast infant Soviet regime negotiated a nonaggression pact with the outcast infant Turkish republic and they remained friends until the last war. Then the friendship waned.

German sources indicate that Molotov demanded possession of the Straits in 1940, after Hitler and Stalin had divided Poland and while they were still allies. The Soviets deny this.

At the end of the war, Stalin refused to renew the long-standing Russian-Turkish nonaggression pact. About the same time Moscow made it known it was no longer satisfied with the status quo regarding the Straits which it had helped Turkey establish in 1936 at Montreux.

Changes Proposed

BRITAIN and America agreed at Potsdam that the Montreux Convention governing the Straits was due for changes. President Truman proposed some changes last fall.

The Montreux Treaty provides for freedom of transit through the Straits for merchantmen of all nations at all times. It permits free passage of Russian and other Black Sea warships in peacetime while strictly limiting other war vessels entrance to the Black Sea. In wartime, Turkey can deny all warships passage.

Under the American proposal, the present freedom of transit for merchantmen would be extended to Russian warships in war as well as peace, with passage of non-Black Sea warships limited to very special circumstances at all times.

In other words, the United States—and Britain and presumably France and Turkey—are willing to agree to no limits on Russia's use of the Straits, while barring passage of warships of other powers except for courtesy visits.

Kremlin's Gambit

RUSSIA now proposes two further changes regarding the Straits. It demands that Turkey permit Russia to assume joint control of the defense of the area, and that a new regime be established whereby questions regarding the Straits be decided by the Black Sea powers rather than by the signers of the present treaty or the United Nations.

Inasmuch as the other Black Sea powers are Soviet satellites, this would mean the Kremlin would rule. With Red Army troops and planes on Turkish soil—what else could joint defense of the Straits mean?—Turkey would become part of Russia, for all practical purposes.

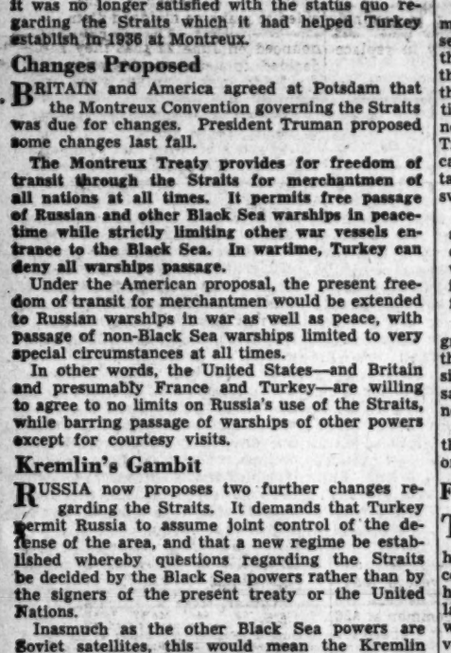
With the Red frontier extended to Asia Minor, the entire Middle East—Greece, Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia, the Suez—would drop like a ripe plum into Russian hands. Soviet "republics" would spring up all the way to India. And there would be nothing to stop Communism spreading through India and China.

It would mean the end of the British Empire, for the Empire depends on Middle East oil and the "life-line" to the East.

Peace at Stake

FOR the United States and the rest of the world, however, the crisis would not be simply a

Continued on Page 3, Column 1.



ONE GOAL in common—left to right, Ivan III, Catharine the Great, Stalin, Peter the Great and Czar Nicholas II

Why Truman's in Bermuda

Harry's Ducking More Than Fog

By Edward T. Folliard
Post Reporter

BERMUDA, Aug 24.—From the largest of the cabins on the Williamsburg, located aft on the boat deck, comes the sound of piano music—something from Chopin, maybe, or a Paderewski minuet.

Bluejackets standing the early morning watch smile to themselves and to each other. By now they are accustomed to hearing the President of the United States thus start off a day of his vacation. They like the idea, too, not because it makes Harry S. Truman seem very human but because a sonata is much easier to take than the shriek of a boatswain's pipe.

President Truman has exploded a popular notion about himself on this vacation, the first real vacation he has had since entering the White House a year and four months ago.

He has been pictured as a gregarious man who loves to move through crowds shaking hands and signing his autograph. It has been said of him that he simply cannot stand solitude.

That may be true at times, but this vacation emphatically is not one of those times.

Fog and Fanfare

THE REAL story of his decision to come to Bermuda probably has been only partly told. According to the official explanation, he fled southward from New England in search of sunshine and warmth. The decision to cancel visits to ports in New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Maine was reached at Quonset Point, R. I., after a day of drenching rain followed by fog. The prospect of more such weather farther north must have seemed a melancholy one to Mr. Truman.

Let's head south, he said to his aides as rain pelted the Williamsburg Monday night.

Could it have been that Mr. Truman was getting away from something besides unpleasant weather? Politicians, for example; reception committees, tours of inspection through naval bases, and the like?

There is good reason to believe so. From the time the Williamsburg left Washington a week ago Friday, messages were coming in for Mr. Truman. Mayors along the coast invited him to visit their towns. They assured him a hearty welcome and suggested that in return perhaps he might make a little speech to the townsfolk.

President Truman is a very friendly man and he doubtless appreciated the spirit behind the invitations, but this was one time he wanted to get away and really do the things he likes to do.

Down East Pride

A BOSTON reporter, one of 20 correspondents who have been traveling behind the Williamsburg on the USS Weiss, was shocked when Press Secretary Charles G. Ross announced that Mr. Truman had decided to turn about and take a sort of a journey into nowhere which later turned out to be Bermuda. The Boston scribe thought it was bad politics. Did not the President know that New England was proud of its reputation as a vacation paradise?

Mr. Truman's own thinking was disclosed in the frank statement he made to Admiral Sir Ralph Leatham, Governor of Bermuda. He said he came here for rest and quiet and he asked the governor to help him get them.

It is no secret that Mr. Truman was a tired man when he left Washington, neither is it any secret that Col. Wallace Graham, the White House physician, had been pleading with him to get a real rest. The President is fundamentally healthy, endowed with what Graham calls a lot of bounce, but no man could go through the ordeal he has experienced since April, 1945, without showing a strain.

The Glasses Stay

IN this British colony named after the Spanish explorer Juan de Bermudez and immortalized by Shakespeare in "The Tempest" and later by Tom Moore, the Irish poet, Mr. Truman appears to have found a sanctuary to his liking.

He had not been here an hour when he plunged into the turquoise waters of Port Royal Bay, using an overhand stroke that permits him to keep his glasses on and his head out of the water.

After a swim he usually takes a nap. Then comes an hour or so with the two books he brought along, a life of Grover Cleveland and Schlessinger's "Age of Jackson."

If he chooses to take a walk along the flower-bordered shore, a launch is ready to take him there.

No Bones About Fish

THE waters of Bermuda abound with tuna, marlin and amberjack—fighters that used to lure Franklin D. Roosevelt away from Washington. But Roosevelt's successor is not an ardent fisherman and makes no bones about it.

At George E. Allen's urging, however, Mr. Truman did try his luck with the rod Friday.

Bermuda also is rich in golf courses, including the internationally famous layout of the Mid-Ocean Club, but Mr. Truman doesn't go for golf, either.

He just likes to swim and walk, Secretary Ross told some Bermuda reporters, who showed up wearing khaki shorts.

Ross didn't tell them about the piano. That is a sort of secret between the President and the sailors who stand the early morning watch.

Who Says He's No Angler?

By Ernest B. Vaccaro

BERMUDA, Aug. 24 (AP).—The impression spread among President Truman's vacation retinue today that he has learned a thing or two about fishing.

Wetting a line for the first time since his fruitless try for salmon in Puget Sound 14 months ago, the President hauled in the party's first fish, boated the greatest poundage and wound up with three specimens.

A rain squall drove the party to cover yesterday after less than two hours of angling.

Press Secretary Charles Ross related that Mr. Truman first pulled out a 3-pound hind.

"He puts out a line again," Ross said "and up comes a beautiful 4-pound black and yellow striped fish called "The Schoolmaster."

Ross said this moved Maj. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan, Presidential military aide to remark: "If he had put his mind to it he might have gotten a Superintendent of Education."

Not long afterward, Ross went on, Mr. Truman landed a 6½-pound rockfish.

Coffee Black, Please

Put Your Sweet Tooth On a Three-Year Diet

By John W. Ball
Post Reporter

IT will be two or three years before Americans again can get all the sugar they want.

That's what sugar experts of the Agriculture Department's Production and Marketing Administration tell us.

In 1941 the average American consumed 104 pounds of refined sugar—2 pounds a week.

This year he is getting only 73 pounds—less than a pound and a half a week.

He can expect the same reduced amount next year.

In other words, for every four spoonfuls he used in 1941 he now gets less than three.

Before the war this country consumed from 7 to 7.8 million short tons of raw sugar a year. This year we are getting about 5.5 million tons—and there are 8 million more mouths to feed in the United States than in 1941. This year's supply is a new low.

Island Supply Slashed

LET'S see where our sugar came from.

In 1941 we got our sugar as follows: Philippines, 854,000 tons; Hawaii, 902,000; Puerto Rico, 993,000; Cuba, 2,670,000 tons, and domestic production (both beet, 1,952,000, and cane, 411,000) 2,363,000 tons.

This year Philippine production was out. Hawaii only shipped 832,000 tons; Puerto Rico only 829,000; Cuba only 2,125,000 tons. And domestic production flopped to only 1,740,000.

Here's the way our sugar diminished in the six years:

In 1941: 7,782,000 tons; 1942, 5,637,000; 1943, 6,349,000; 1944, 6,333,000; 1945, 5,864,000, and this year 5,526,000.

About one third of the per capita use of sugar goes into the home. Each person is rationed 15 pounds, with an additional 10 pounds' canning allowance.

The rest goes into industrial use, for soft drinks, canning, candy making.

Industrial users are only getting 60 per cent of what they used in 1941. This is an improvement over the last half of last year, when the use was cut to 50 per cent from an earlier 65 and 75 per cent.

Only 85 Cents Higher

THE PRICE is little above what it was. It started out at $5.25 per 100 pounds at the refinery back in the early war years. In 1943 it went to $5.40. Last February 9 it was raised to $6 and on June 24 to $6.10.

This month, in an attempt to encourage beet sugar processors, the Government allowed them a 13 cents per hundred pounds higher price.

There's a much bigger sugar crop in Cuba in prospect. How much we will get of that for next year remains to be seen. We have a sugar agreement with Canada and the United Kingdom. That calls for division of the production according to former consumption and present needs.

But the experts say the Philippines will be out of the picture for two to three years yet, and until they get back into production don't tear up your ration stamps.

Our big drop in domestic production of beet sugar is largely due to lack of labor. Much of the labor for the beet fields is imported. In the last two years a lot of it came from prisoners of war. But there are no more POWs and imported labor is more scarce, although the Agriculture Department is shipping in thousands of South American, Mexican, Bahaman and Jamaican workers.

Sugar was in vast oversupply not so many years ago. It was probably the greatest agricultural casualty of war—even greater than rubber.

Up to Next Congress

Wage Tax of 12 Pct. For 'Cradle-Grave' Security Sought

By Paul Tobenkin

THE Social Security Administration's dream of "cradle to the grave" security for virtually all Americans has progressed to the point where Commissioner Arthur J. Altmeyer estimated today that the program would require a 12 per cent tax on the first $3000 of earnings.

Workers and employers would be taxed 6 per cent each.

While the SSA cannot initiate legislation, its officials undoubtedly will be called before the next Congress, and they are expected to submit this proposal.

Such a comprehensive national social insurance system would cover each person as a matter of "earned right" and would result in the eventual elimination of State and municipal relief and assistance programs. It has been blueprinted despite consistent congressional refusal to raise the present social security tax above the 1 per cent now levied on each employer and employe.

As envisioned by Dr. Altmeyer, the new program would extend coverage to the 40 per cent of the working population not now covered and would add health, medical and permanent disability care to existing programs.

Held Up by War

FOR the last four years the Social Security Administration has been planning and advocating the program, but the war limited progress.

Existing laws provide in effect for three major social security programs: old age and survivors' insurance, paid for by a tax on employers and employes and administered entirely by the Federal Government; unemployment insurance, controlled by the States, which determine and pay the benefits, with the Federal Government meeting administrative costs; and various assistance-to-the-needy programs which are State-controlled, with the Federal Government making cash grants.

The difference between old age assistance and old age survivors' insurance is that in the latter case the worker can retire on a pension he has earned regardless of the amount of money he has, whereas in old age assistance he must go through what is called a "means" test, which virtually requires him to declare himself a pauper.

Under the proposed program, the assistance aspects of social security would eventually become part of the insurance features and all means tests would be eliminated.

By the addition of medical and hospital care and payment for permanent disability, with costs worked out on an actuarial basis, the SSA believes that except in unusual cases every American would be protected in all circumstances as a matter of right rather than charity.

Two Million Benefiting

THE most pressing problem facing SSA under the existing setup is the financing and the actuarial soundness of the old age and survivors' insurance program, in the light of a sharp increase in benefit payments since the end of the war.

In April, 1945, 1,053,933 persons were receiving benefits. With older workers released after the war it is estimated 1,750,000 persons now receive payments of some type. It is predicted that by the end of the fiscal year the number will rise to two million.

Although there now is approximately $7,500,000,000 in special Treasury bonds held by the Social Security Administration, and although income from the tax is still considerably higher than outgo, Dr. Altmeyer and others have warned that the fund will start to lose money in 12 to 15 years.

The reason is that increasing numbers of workers will become eligible for payments over the years.

Inequitable Assessment

IN committee discussions Congressmen asked why a lump sum could not be appropriated whenever outgo topped income. Dr. Altmeyer's argument is that it would be unfair to operate social security in that fashion because:

1. Since only three fifths of the working population now is covered, any appropriation from the general tax fund contributed by the entire population would penalize the man not covered, for instance, the self-employed small businessman.

2. Even if coverage were extended to the entire working population, not all benefits would be the same since they would depend on a worker's earnings. Thus, through taking money from the general tax fund, certain individuals might have to pay considerably more for their protection than would others.

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FDR's Severest Critics

Silence, Friends!

By Kenneth Crawford
Associate Editor, Newsweek (Guest Columnist for Ernest Lindley)

SOMETHING should be done to protect the good name of Franklin D. Roosevelt from his surviving friends and relations, particularly his relations. His admirers might well subscribe to a fund for the purchase and suppression of their books, including movie rights.

It is too late to do anything about "FDR vs. Churchill—the Inside Story," first installment of a book by his son Elliott, already published by Look, or about "How He Won Over Stalin," the first chapter of another book by his friend Frances Perkins, already exposed to public view by Collier's.

But if these are fair examples of what is coming a fund for the decent private destruction of intimate reminiscences featuring President Roosevelt might yet do something to save a great man's reputation and the Nation's sensibilities.

To millions of Americans, Roose-

Continued on Page 5, Column 4.

Might As Well Sew Up the Pentagon

Please, Doc, No More Operations

By Arthur Shay

AMONG the surplus war properties inherited by the meek inmates of the Pentagon is the word "operation." In great wise it is said to watch the inheritance, for the old days are no longer here, the days you could scratch anyone in any corridor and turn up someone working on an operation. There are of course a few vestigial operations addended to the tail of Operation War, but these are for the main heartlessly named operations.

There used to be Air Force operations, infantry operations and combined operations. Every time a beachhead was planned, a strategy begun or a project placed on the wing, an operation tag was fastened to the action, lending secrecy, glamour and intrigue to an oftentimes involved piece of hard work.

Probably, the most famous of all operations was Operation Overlord, the renowned D-Day thrust across the English Channel.

There was Operation Thursday, a Burma project with its most famous operative an Air Force colonel prototyped by a "Terry and the Pirates" cartoon commanding officer.

"Operation Mosquito" to Russia involved an experience with vodka

There was Operation Market, or Clarion (a Ninth Air Force strategem); Operation Carpetbag (flying to Nazi-held Norway, landing underground supplies, getting into Sweden with escapees).

Operation Strangle was the effort made in keeping German supplies from getting to Nazi units in Italy. Operation Olympic was the plan to invade the Jap-held Chinese coast from the sea. Operation 75 was an Air Transport Command "invasion by air" project in which occupation troops were parachuted into defeated Japan. There was an Operation Tovarich.

Fission Expeditions

NOW, in the brave, new, peaceful world, operations have been marked down considerably. The hurly-burly wartime operations have given way to quixotic byway operations in operational keeping with Operation Peace.

Among these, the twin atom bomb operations, Crossroads and Baker, stand out, as does Operation Musk-Ox, the joint (with Canada) operation in the frozen North A less portentous operation is Operation Thunderstorm, an AAF hurricane warning service, conducted at Eglin Field, Fla., with radar-converted heavy bombers.

WAA 'Gifts' Under Fire

Schools and Hospitals Still Feel They're on Short End of Surplus

By Dillard Stokes
Post Reporter

THE Government came out of the war with the greatest hoard of real wealth ever piled up by one owner in the history of mankind.

There were mountains of goods, the buildings to make half a dozen cities, the land for a small nation. There were sparkplugs and radio tubes, steel mills and warehouses and whole hospitals, airports and Army camps bigger than most counties.

These things—the leftovers of the war—cost us about 30 billion dollars. That's more than $200 for every man, woman and child in the country.

The Discount Plan

IN SETTING up priorities for disposal of this surplus, Congress stated a policy of aiding health and education. The Surplus Property Act of 1944 provided for the transfer of left-over war goods on the basis of need to nonprofit institutions and instrumentalities. The act said medical goods and equipment, and property useful for education, might be sold to nonprofit institutions at a discount. The idea was to treat any benefit the United States might get from the property as part of the payment.

The War Assets Administration ordered a 40 per cent discount for nonprofit buyers. These buyers got 58 million dollars' worth of goods in the first five months of this year. In the same time other priority buyers took about 480 million dollars' worth of goods. These prices were what the Government paid for the goods during the war.

Health and educational buyers got less than five million dollars' worth of goods in January—about one thirteenth of the sales to priority buyers. Their share went up to more than 25 million dollars in May, about one sixth of the sales to priority buyers.

The total of more than 58 million dollars is only a small part of the four and a half billion dollars in surplus goods that already have been sold.

Low Priority

THE nonprofit buyers have complained of several handicaps which slowed down their buying programs.

First is their place on the priority list. The first chance to buy surplus property goes to the Federal Government itself. Federal agencies are obliged to make use of this priority, for the law does not allow them to buy anything from private business that they could get out of the war surplus.

During the first five months of this year Government agencies took more than 234 million dollars worth of surplus goods, more than four times as much as went to schools, hospitals and the like. Goods bought by the RFC for resale to small business were part of this total.

Next on the priority list are veterans, who got more than 156 million dollars' worth of goods in the first five months of 1946.

The third priority belongs to the RFC, which buys for resale to small business.

The fourth priority was given to State and local governments, which bought more than 54 million dollars' worth in the first five months of the year.

Empty Privilege

THE NONPROFIT buyers come next on the priority list. They have complained that when their turn comes there is nothing left. And in any event, they say, 40 per cent is not nearly enough discount, for few nonprofit organizations have money enough to buy what they need.

The War Assets Administration has offered a number of items—X-ray machines, theodolites and optical goods are some of them—at nominal prices, just enough to pay for the handling.

The nonprofit buyers also say the period of offering is too short to allow them to make the best of their priority. Small and poor colleges do not have the staff and facilities to act quickly. They have asked for an offering period of at least 30 days instead of the present three weeks.

Finally, the smaller buyers say the WAA sets its minimum sales too high, so that a little school is forced to buy more than it needs or get none at all.

A WAA spokesman pointed out that the minimum sale unit often is fixed by the packing unit, and that to break up the packages into retail units would run up the cost of the sales to an impossible figure.

Outright Gifts

ONE METHOD worked out by the Office of Education was for the Army and Navy to give tools, supplies and equipment direct to institutions that needed them, without their being sold on the WAA priority list at all. It is estimated that education has gotten almost as much material this way as through WAA purchases.

The WAA used its power to give discounts to arrange a large number of gifts of land and buildings. This came to public notice recently when members of the House Surplus Property Committee questioned gift of the $407,000 Thunderbird Airfield to the American Institute for Foreign Trade just a few weeks after the institute was organized.

This attack led WAA Administrator Robert M. Littlejohn to doubt the legality of the 100 per cent discount policy and he asked Attorney General Clark for an opinion. Meanwhile, the Thunderbird gift and 52 others were held up.

Selective Sniping

HUGH D. WISE, committee counsel, said the blanket stop order was the WAA's own idea.

"I am certain," Wise said, "that this committee has no desire or intent to hinder the legitimate disposal of surplus property for educational or health purposes, or to prevent the WAA from fully carrying out the expressed intention of Congress in this connection.

"The committee does intend to inquire into specific transfers for educational or health purposes where there would appear to be reason to believe that the intent of Congress has been lost sight of or that actions of a questionable character have been taken."

Littlejohn wrote the committee that the WAA was setting up a board to review all gifts to nonprofit institutions. However, it will give temporary use permits to schools that want to use the property for which they have negotiated.

A Little Oasis Next to the Railroad Yards

Top left, harvesting the plum crop at the Little Sisters' Home for the Aged. Top right, a game of dominoes whiles away the lagging hours, even for the kibitzers. Below, a man of 80 finds peace in meditation and prayer at the courtyard shrine

By Earl J. Wilson
Post Reporter

THE Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor at 2d and I sts. ne. is a sort of oasis amid the confusion of the city and the bustling railroad yards adjoining.

Behind its red brick walls are grape arbors and fruit trees, sunny walks and shady places, shrines for meditation—an almost country-like quietude where the buzz of a fly sounds over the rattle of trucks outside.

It is a place where an old man can sit in the sun and dream, disturbed only by the barking of Happy, the pet dog, who does his share of snoozing, too.

For 200 men and women, all past 60, this is "home." It is their last stop. They are cared for by 15 Little Sisters, although each of the residents has "some little job to do" to help them keep their self-respect.

Lonesome Whistle

THE garden was a busy place the other day. Four sisters were up in a plum tree harvesting golden fruit to be served on the menu that night. A 77-year-old man was pushing a wheelbarrow laden with plums.

For 10 years this man worked in the American Express office directly across the street from the home, never dreaming some day he would be a resident there himself.

A 76-year-old man was reading a Western story magazine in the garden. An old railroader, he never has walked the short distance to Union Station for a visit.

"I'm afraid I might get some crazy idea and jump on a train," he said. And then he added, "Sometimes when I hear the train whistles at night it makes me kind of lonesome."

Post Staff Photos by Rohland.

Silenced Clippers

ANOTHER oldster was smoking his pipe and looking out over the garden. He had 85 years to look back on. A resident of the home for 15 years, his job for 12 of them had been trimming the hedges. He's "broke down" now and can't do it any more.

For half a century he operated a paper ruling machine, "but I always loved green things," he said. Indicating the hedge, he complained, "The poor things haven't been trimmed in a long time now."

It was "wash day," and inside the building a sister and three elderly men worked around the laundry machines.

One of the men was a 72-year-old former fireman. He likes to visit local engine houses and he still gets a thrill when he hears a siren, though he answered alarms behind a team of fire horses.

The second laundry assistant was an Italian tileworker, 68. The third man's memory is slipping, and even the sisters don't know how old he is or just where he came from.

The Bird Lady

SEVEN old ladies were ironing. One said she came here from Ireland in 1888 when she was 7. "Washington was just a little country place then," she said.

Other ladies were sitting around their parlor, where two canaries named Peter and Paul were singing merrily with the radio. A very feeble woman sat with thin, blue-veined hands folded in her lap. She said she took care of the birds for two years until one day she slipped and fell.

Now she can only sit and listen to their singing.

The men and women are kept separate. They have their own yards, parlors and dining rooms. The men are permitted to go out on Mondays and the women on Tuesdays. Some visit relatives or friends, others merely stroll.

On the roof of the home is an image of St. Joseph, patron saint of the Little Sisters. The home depends entirely upon donations.

Jeanne Jugan, born in 1792, was the first Little Sister, and she founded the first home at St. Servan on the coast of Brittany. The home here was built in 1874 and is one of 51 throughout the country. There are 306 around the world.

Second State Department

Much More of Paris, And Secretary Byrnes Will Have an Accent

By Barnet Nover
Post Reporter

FOR all intents and purposes, the United States has two State Departments operating today. There is the traditional one in Washington. There is also a temporary State Department in the Hotel Maurice in Paris, presided over by Secretary Byrnes himself.

Since he was named to his present job in the summer of 1945, Byrnes has been away from his Pennsylvania ave. office more than he has been in it. His efforts to achieve harmony in America's relations with its wartime Allies and to restore peace in Europe have made him one of the mostly widely traveled Secretaries of State in American history.

Byrnes' itinerary has included Potsdam and London, Moscow and Paris. Except for one brief interval between the last two sessions of the Big Four Council of Foreign Ministers, and another just prior to the present Peace Conference, Paris has been his headquarters for half a year. It will remain his headquarters for an unguessable number of weeks to come.

First Freedom

THIS conference is peculiarly his creation. It represents his effort to reconcile power politics and democratic diplomacy and he feels very strongly that just as the winning of the war was the result of a community of effort in which small nations made their contributions as well as large, so the making of the peace must also be an enterprise in which the voices of all who have a right to speak should be heard.

At the end of the first month of the Conference it is still too early to say whether this experiment of combining freedom of speech for many nations with final authority in the hands of the Big Four alone will prove a success. The outlook at the moment seems anything but bright.

This has probably been the most unbossed peace conference in history. It enjoys freedom of speech almost to the point of anarchy and certainly to the point of acute fatigue. Byrnes has resisted every effort to get him to establish a steering committee of the Big Four to direct the work of the Conference.

But then the cleavages among the Big Four are so wide and deep that it is questionable whether any Big Four domination of the Conference would have worked. The chances are that all that would have happened, had Molotov put over his proposal for regular meetings of the Big Four to draw up the Conference agenda, would have been to create additional areas of conflict.

Surface Tension

THE great peace conferences of the past have shown only a small part of their whole to the world. The present conference is the exact reverse of that. It is practically all on the surface, at least so far as discussion is concerned. Mr. Byrnes certainly has made no effort to get in touch with Molotov or Bidault or Bevin on any matter having to do with the conduct of the Conference. At the same time he has been no recluse.

Aside from taking a very active part in the rules committee, which dominated the work of the Conference the first two weeks, he has been a consistent attendant at plenary sessions, some of which have lasted into the early morning and between sessions official and unofficial visitors have streamed into his Hotel Maurice suite.

Thursday, August 23, was in this particular a not untypical day. On that day he saw Premier Alcide de Gasperi of Italy at 9:30 a. m. In the afternoon he saw Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Shih-Chieh. Later he received Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts of South Africa, and he managed in between to hold a conference with an Italian-American group headed by former Gov. Charles Poletti of New York, who came to plead with him for more lenient terms for Italy.

On that day, too, as on all days, there were long-distance telephone talks with President Truman and Acting Secretary Acheson, conferences with the other members of the delegation (that was the day Senator Tom Connally arrived) and the going over of cabled reports from the State Department.

Would-Be Boulevardier

SUCH a program does not allow much time for recreation. Driving one day to an official reception where his attendance was peremptory, Byrnes pointed longingly in the direction of a sidewalk cafe and expressed the hope that some day he too might watch the world pass by from a seat on the boulevard.

Occasionally on a Sunday morning he has taken a walk in the Bois de Boulogne. Twice he has driven out into the country for Sunday dinner. Twice he has attended the Paris ballet, but both occasions were official.

Yet the wear and tear of the conference has not worn him down. He remains an unconverted optimist and continues to believe that the conference will achieve what it set out to achieve.

Twice, as a result of personal attacks on him and misrepresentations of the position taken by the United States at the conference of foreign ministers, Byrnes has found it necessary to make sharp speeches directed at the Russians. These speeches have emphasized the fact that he more than any other individual is the spokesman of the democratic viewpoint at the conference.

Stiffening Attitude

THOSE speeches and the speeches of Molotov, Vishinsky and the representatives of Russia's satellite states have also made it clear, however, that the conference has become only a new arena of conflict between Russia and the United States. Byrnes has steadily sought to avoid that conflict. His aim has been to remove or at least ameliorate the differences between the two countries and he has not given up hope that this aim will yet be accomplished.

However, as the weeks have gone by his attitude has hardened. But if in his dealings with the Russians Byrnes has resorted less and less to persuasion and more and more to tough talk, iron has not yet entered his soul. He continues to hope, perhaps against hope.

Byrnes believes that the world's longing for peace is so great, the need of it so imperative, that no nation will dare stand against its achievement. It is too early to say that his calculations are awry.

It is well to remember that the glacierlike slowness of the conference is not wholly the result of frictions but also a consequence of the fact that every speech has to be translated into two other languages.

The real test of the conference is still ahead. The fact that by the middle of last week 250 amendments had been proposed to the five draft treaties shows that the nations represented here are determined that this conference will not be a rubber stamp; that they do not regard the work which the Big Four did at the council of foreign ministers as sacrosanct. No one believes this more sincerely than James F. Byrnes.

Parisians Ponder Nosegay of Buses

Paris—As is fitting in a city artistically sensitive, Parisians are being asked to decide for themselves whether the Metropolitan Transportation Co.'s buses should appear in a new color.

Four buses, one each in red, blue, straw yellow and olive green, have been placed in circulation, with crews instructed to poll passengers on color preference. The long-established green-and-white motif will be discarded if there is popular demand for a change.

Early returns are said to be inconclusive and to show only one general trend: a demand that the 1900 buses now in service be quickly increased to the prewar figure of 3000, so that passengers can contemplate the color question in relative comfort.

Dan Williams' Wanderings

A Wracking Post-Mortem of War

THE young colonel and I were talking in a cocktail lounge. He was waiting for two officers who served with him in the Pacific and were joining him for a reunion. When the two captains showed up, it was a warm and fond reunion. And the colonel said:

"I saw Jock's mother. And she put me on the spot. Wanted every detail of his death. 'Tell me all, was he killed by one shell, or two—I have been told that one wounded him, and the second—' I said I wasn't with Jock, but he was killed by one shell. 'Tell me all the rest—what kind of a coffin was he buried in?' Do you want the facts just as they were? 'Yes, I must have the truth, every bit of it.' He wasn't buried in a coffin. 'Was there a salute of guns—was taps played?' No, taps was not played. That was the toughest job I've had since I got back home," he said.

* * *

Mike, the headwaiter, praised the new entertainer, a slender young fellow of 22, who was moving among the tables playing his accordion. Mike sighed.

"When he plays the accordion everyone drinks fast and we have to serve them more." He sighed in fatherly admiration of the youth who just the night before had made his first appearance as a professional entertainer. Mike said, "When he plays some Hungarian pieces, it makes me weep inside—for my Hungarian wife who is dead."

* * *

Rest of the Story

THE crippled brigadier general—my old friend in college—was telling a luncheon group about the horrors of the "Death March" from Corregidor to Camp O'Donnell. He was K. L. Berry, a big fellow, who played guard on the university football team. He told how he saw two boys collapse from exhaustion. He saw the Japs drag them behind some bushes, and then they came out, wiping blood from their knives.

When K. sat down, Lieut. Gen. "Skinny" Wainwright got up. He said, "K. did not tell you all. I saw General Berry again and again on that Death March, when boys couldn't go any farther. He picked a couple of them up under his arms and carried them until they had strength to travel under their own power."

* * *

Ending It All

A MAN went to his doctor in a bad state—nothing would do but that he should kill himself.

"All right then," the doctor said. "If you must commit suicide, I've got a way for you to do it. Run yourself to death."

"Run myself to death?"

"Sure. Get up early in the morning and run till you drop dead."

The patient thought this was a unique idea and got up and ran all day, until he dropped, exhausted. But he hadn't killed himself.

"I didn't do it right," he said. So he got up next morning and ran till he dropped again, exhausted. And he slept sounder than the night before.

"This won't do," he said, grimly. He got up next morning and ran faster and harder and farther, and fell exhausted and slept soundly as a baby. And he said, "This is not the end of life, but the beginning!"

* * *

Two old ladies had been rich and were making a brave assault on poverty by running a tea room. A girl working for them as waitress began to show an "interesting condition." Finally they told her she should stop work. One of her friends dropped in later and told of the baby. One of the old ladies asked, "Is her husband a good man and taking care of her?" "But she don't have no husband." "Do you mean she had a baby without—?" "No, ma'am, she didn't have no husband. She just volunteered."

"He sprinkled tobacco on the waves to make the whales disgorge their ambergris."

Fish Story

I HAVE a friend who, when people get disturbed over shrinking natural resources and the world struggle for strategic oil, uranium and thorium, tells a yarn about her old grandpop's Yankee ingenuity and a herd of whales.

Says Barbara: "In Grandpop's day the greatest resource of the sea was ambergris, used in perfumery. The pot of gold was in the whale's belly. Grandpop was an old titan of 6-feet-2, with champagne tastes. Old Yankees like Grandpop fitted their resourcefulness to necessity.

"The world needed ambergris. The whales had it. So Grandpop trained a division of whales to swim in military formation. He took people out to see the circus, sprinkled tobacco on the waves, which made the whales disgorge their ambergris. They swam past in regimental columns and spouted their ambergris into his ships. Grandpop," she says, "didn't worry about strategic resources. He went out and trained himself a circus of whales."

* * *

The big man group-riding in the cab suddenly burst into laughter. He explained: "I was a cop 25 years. Then I retired, and I drove my car out in Alexandria and was put in a cell for driving through a light. I just got out. I have been sore at everybody until just this minute, and then suddenly it all struck me as very funny—a cop one day and in a cell the next!"

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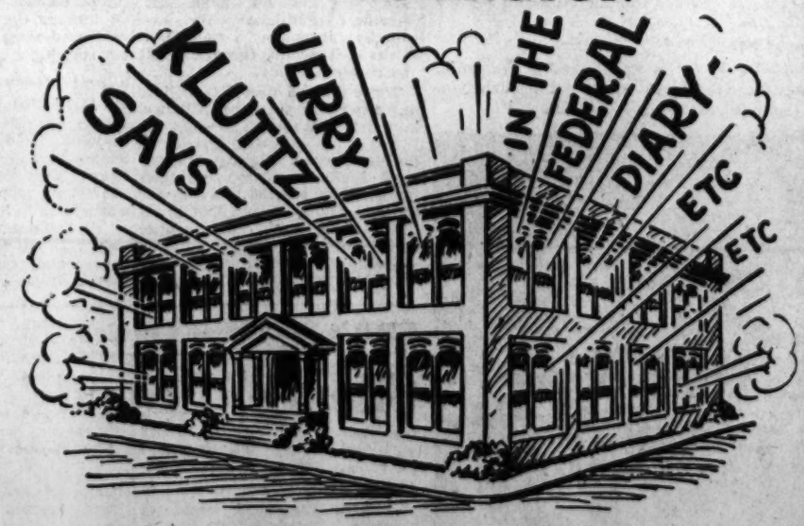

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ENVOYS IN OLIVE DRAB—Left to right and top to bottom: (1) Swiss misses and noncoms from Pennsylvania sip beer at the Central Hotel, Davos; (2) the townspeople of Zwiesimmen greet a trainload of GIs with Geneva flags; (3) Yanks sightseeing in Zurich see the world's leanest streetcars; (4) the view of the Interlachen region is breath-taking, from one of Switzerland's superb trains; (5) Swiss GI meets Yank GI at the Andermalt Station, and the handshake is just a blur

Swiss Gambled, and Won 150,000 Friends

GIs Get $400 Luxury For Flat $35 a Week

By Neil D. Naiden

A SMALL swing band jams away on a modernistic stage. American soldiers dance around a circular floor. Other GIs sit around the edge of the dance floor and converse in low tones with smartly dressed, predominantly blonde girls.

The band swings into a chorus of "Blue Skies." Waiters sidle up to a chromium table and place whisky and soda before a beribboned United States Army corporal and his girl friend.

It looks and sounds like Fifty Second st. in little old New York, but it isn't. It's the Chikita night club in Bern, Switzerland.

The soldiers had come to Switzerland via the Army's Swiss leave program. They were a handful of the 150,000 officers and men who took a Swiss leave during the first year after the surrender of Germany.

The one-week Swiss leaves, for which the much maligned United States Army gets 100 per cent of the credit, cost the officers and men of the armed forces, including the Navy, just $35. The additional $46 of a total outlay of $81 was spending money 'that armed forces personnel were allowed to take into Switzerland and convert into Swiss francs. The Swiss were reluctant to surrender any greater sum because they received only blocked United States dollars in return.

Envoy Extraordinary

FOR his $81 the soldier received an ultra-swank leave worth at least $400. He stayed in the finest mountain resorts and hotels. He ate the best Swiss cooking, for which Switzerland was compensated in rations by the United States Army. He was treated like a civilian, and he acted like one. And the Swiss think the American GI is just about the greatest guy that walks the face of the earth. And with good reason.

The Army reported fewer than 100 disciplinary cases in the first 100,000 soldiers who visited the tiny never-never land. The per capita rate of the Swiss themselves is higher than that.

The conduct of the American GI has been above reproach, his manners are the best the Swiss have ever seen and his instinctive, carefree American fellowship, so different from what the Swiss knew among aristocratic, prewar American travelers, has made the GI America's finest ambassador.

It's strange, too, this diplomatic phenomenon. That same soldier is liked in France only for the money he spends. He is hated in Germany bcause he killed the sons of the Fatherland and because he gives his food only to the prettiest frauleins. He is tolerated, perhaps even admired, by the British, but he speaks their language and fought the same enemy. The Swiss like him for what he is.

Hesitant Hosts

WHEN the American Army first proposed the Swiss leave tours, the Swiss were downright hesitant. The quadrilingual Swiss had heard from the French and Italians, and the British as well, that the American GI was a rough, tough, heavy-drinking iconoclast. French-speaking Swiss heard the Americans berated because they ridiculed French plumbing and the slow, exasperating French ways.

The Swiss knew, however, that the French were inclined to exaggerate, and they regarded the Italians as a curious emotional lot at best. They agreed to take a small quota or GIs as an experiment.

A Swiss tourist expert, Florian Neiderer, who has devoted his life to selling Switzerland to foreign travelers, sat down with Brig. Gen. Barnwell R. Legge, United States military attache, and his assistant, Lieut. Col. Oscar Colcaire, and they worked out the details of the program.

Neiderer saw the possibility of a gigantic advertising campaign which wouldn't cost the Swiss a cent. General Legge and Colonel Colcaire saw the chance for a good breath of fresh, peaceful air for tired, overwrought soldiers. There was a perfect meeting of minds.

"Invading" Hosts

NEIDERER devised 10 one-week tours from which the GI could choose. In the summer months the tours would take the soldiers to Bern, Interlaken, Basle, Lucerne and other summer beauty spots. When snow fell, Neiderer was ready with winter tours which gave the GI a full week in St. Moritz, Davos or one of the other world-famous skiing and skating resorts.

The Army rushed to completion its big Swiss leave embarkation center at Mulhausen, 15 miles from the Swiss-French border. By the middle of June, 1945, the first small group of a few hundred Americans departed by rail from Mulhausen. Soon the quota reached 1100 a day. Each trip lasted one week.

Within a month the olive drab uniform of the United States soldier could be seen in every hotel in Switzerland. The Swiss were amazed.

Francis, the headwaiter at the Schweizerhoif Hotel in Lucerne, and caterer for 40 years to the rich and elite of all nations, will tell you what he thinks:

"It is the surprise of the day. We have never seen anything like it. These soldiers are the best behaved men I have ever seen. I am not kidding you.

"They make less noise in the dining room than a roomful of Swiss, Germans, English, or, for that matter, the Americans who visited us before the war."

Peter Hoffman, owner of the Hotel du Lac at Interlaken, tells you the same thing.

"When we first were asked to take 40 American soldiers as our quota I talked with my father. Our hotel is a very nice one, but is very old. It is the kind of place travelers, discriminating travelers, have visited for many decades," the Oxford-educated Peter told the writer.

"The Americans who came to us before the war never liked our rooms. We would show them our finest rooms and they would say, 'Is this the best you have?' We were afraid your soldiers would be the same. But they weren't. They came and they were wonderful, and so friendly."

. . . And No Caste

AND the soldier feels the same about the Swiss as they do about him.

"It's just like the States," Kenneth Jones, 23-year-old Oklahoma City boy with 32 months overseas, told the writer. "The music is American, the girls can speak English, and everyone treats us like we were civilians. Officers and GIs get the same billets, the same food, and for once the soldier has the same amount of dough and just as good a chance with the girls. It's the best thing the Army ever did for me."

American Negro troops say the same thing. The son of a prominent Columbus, Ohio, Negro attorney, said that he had noticed no racial discrimination by the Swiss.

What is the explanation for the 150,000 GI ambassadors who have taught the Swiss what America is really like? There are unquestionably many reasons.

The Americans go to Switzerland from lands of shattered buildings, of breadline and soup kitchens. They find a luxurious going concern that has dazzled world travelers for 300 years. They eat well and sleep in the finest hotels. They ride Swiss trains which run on the minute and are well heated and comfortable.

The GI in unaware tha tUnited States policy makers have kept Swiss dollars in the United States frozen since 1941. He knows nothing of the suspected nexus between Swiss banks and German industry. He doesn't know and doesn't care if our State Department charges the Swiss National Bank with having bought looted gold from the German Reichsbank.

All he knows is that the Swiss, the common, ordinary Swiss, is a friendly fellow, and that he takes pride in his modern apartment or house. The Americans see no slums in Switzerland, and they notice that every building has clean latrines and central heating.

The Americans walk down the brightly lighted streets and see delightful craftsmanship displayed in modern stores. They buy Swiss watches for one third what they would cost in the United States and they get an automatic 10 per cent reduction because they wear an American uniform. It's a far cry from the gouging of a French bartender in a dive along the Pigalle.

It Was Love at First Sight on Both Sides

Army Signal Corps Photos.

8 Out of 10 U. S. Voters Anti-Soviet

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

AMERICAN attitudes toward Russia have undergone profound changes since the time, only 11 months ago, when a majority felt that Russia could be trusted to cooperate with us in world affairs.

Today nearly 8 in every 10 voters disapprove of the course Russia is taking in world affairs, and the majority believe that she is out to try to dominate the world.

American impatience with Communist tactics shows itself not only in attitudes toward Russia, but in attitudes toward the Communist Party in the United States.

23 Pct. 'Satisfied'

PART of this intolerance undoubtedly springs from a belief, which many voters hold, that American citizens who belong to the Communist Party are loyal to Russia rather than to the United States.

This is shown in the following poll just completed by the institute:

In general, do you think most American citizens who belong to the Communist Party in this country are loyal to America or to Russia?

The vote:

Believe they are loyal to U. S.	**23%**
Believe they are loyal to Russia	**68**
No opinion	**9**

Doubt as to loyalty is probably one reason why the public is opposed to letting Communists hold Government jobs in the United States. The attitude on that point was measured as follows:

Should United States Communists be permitted to hold Civil Service jobs (regular Government jobs) in this country?

Yes	**17%**
No	**69**
No opinion	**14**

Believe in Spies

A VERY substantial number of people in this country even go so far as to say that Russia has spies at work here in the United States.

Whether the public is right or wrong in this supposition, the fact remains that it is a widely prevalant one.

A cross-section of the voting population was asked:

Do you think Russia has spies at work here in the United States?

The vote:

Yes	**71%**
No	**5**
No opinion	**17**

Eclipses All Other Issues

Reds' Top Goal—the Dardanelles

Continued from Page 1.

question of supporting or not supporting the British. It would be nothing les sthan a decision as to the success or failure of the United Nations.

We would have to decide whether or not we would stand by that organization or drift into an inevitable war between the United States and a Soviet-run Europe and Asia.

For Turkey will not submit to the Red demands. The writer talked to President Inonu and other top Turkish officials last spring in Ankara. They and the man in the street were of one mind. It was plainly put by the Turkish Premier: "We will fight against an aggressor even if the United States and Britain are on their side."

Everyone who knows anything about the Turks agree on this.

The Red demands have been accompanied by the usual evidences of pressure. There are reports of 25 Russian divisions being concentrated on the Iranian border, close to Turkey; of Red maneuvers along the Turk frontier, firing guns to "start a war of nerves"; of claims by the Moscow radio that the Turks are mobilizing and building airfields "under British directions"; statements by the same source that the "democratic countries of Europe" are concerned about the Mediterranean "bridgehead."

Bridge to Domination

THERE is no question about Turkey being a bridgehead. It is that both ways.

For once Russia moves into Turkey, either by force or infiltration, the entire Middle East becomes militarily indefensible.

On the other hand, Red Army chiefs are understandably interested in Turkey. Now that Russia has a thick layer of satellite states surrounding her except on the south, she would like to round out this barrier.

Yet no one—even in the Kremlin — could reasonably expect Turkey, or Britain or the United States, to become an aggressor and attack Russia through the Straits and the Black Sea. Red airpower can block any breach of the Straits. Therefore the Soviet concern with the "defense" of the Dardanelles does not ring true to the rest of the world. It is sure that Stalin is interested only in making a puppet of Turkey.

Horatio's Strong Point

BUT if Russia is setting forth on a campaign of conquest, if she has accepted Peter the Great's imperialistic designs, Turkey is the one place she can be stopped short of India.

It is the one place in the entire Middle East where Allied planes could be based, where supplies and troops could be landed and where an air if not a land front could be established.

HE'S GOT THE LUNCH BASKET!
. . . Carlisle, in the Des Moines Register and Tribune

If Russia is really embarked on an imperialistic course, the Straits question will provide a head-on test of the United Nations.

Turkey — unlike Iran — would present a clear picture of aggression, if attacked. The Iranian situation was confused, with the northern section in revolt, a weak central government, and a conflict over oil figuring prominently.

The Turks, on the other hand, are 100 per cent united on foreign policy. There is disagreement on internal affairs, but the government has an overwhelming popular majority with the opposition consisting of a rightist party roughly similar to our Republicans rather than a leftist group sympathetic with Russia.

Moreover, Turkey's leaders are smart and the government is a strong one. They are not likely to make any blunders which would give any plausible cause for a "counterattack."

America's Stake

THEREFORE, any move against Turkey should leave the United Nations no choice but to proceed against the aggressor or fold up. America thus would have to provide military aid to Turkey or decide to junk international cooperation. The latter course, if followed, would mean an ultimate armed clash between communism and capitalism, in the opinion of American officials.

The latter feel that what happens largely depends on Moscow. Some believe—or hope—that Russia may use her Dardanelles demands as trading points and that no crisis will be reached in the next few months or years.

An international conference on the subject is expected to be the next step.

Others are of the opinion that the formal reversal of Lenin's stand regarding Turkey and the Straits, contained in the recent Moscow note, is the most significant thing that has happened since the end of the war and marks a definite path of Soviet foreign policy.

Helping Germany Rearm

We're Repeating 1918 Blunder, Says Pauley

Edwin W. Pauley, President Truman's representative on reparations, recently completed inspection tours of the Allied occupation zones of Europe and the Far East. The following article was written exclusively for International News Service.

By Edwin W. Pauley

THIS article is a warning to America. It is a warning of grave peril: The peril that the victorious Allies are going to help Germany arm for World War III, just as they helped her to arm for World War II.

This is happening right now—today—because we have not been able to persuade our Allies to join with us in carrying out the reparations program agreed upon by the Big Three one year ago in Postdam.

This is why it is long past time for every American citizen to understand that "reparations" is not just a four-syllable word that diplomats talk about. It is a word that may affect the security of every one of us. Here are the reasons:

In 1918, we won a war. We said we would make sure that there would never be war again. But we made a fatal blunder. We decided that Germany should pay reparations in money. It didn't seem to dawn on us that, in order to pay reparations in money, Germany would have to build up its industry in order to get the money to pay.

So—with Uncle Sam lending the money and never getting it back—Germany was able to develop the great steel, chemical, aircraft and other plants which equipped the hordes of Hitler for conquest.

We saw the error—too late. But we vowed we would not make that same mistake again. This time, we said, we would disarm and deindustrialize Germany so she could not again become an aggressor.

The Roots of War

WITH this in mind, the United States reparations mission proposed to Russia and Britain a year ago that reparations from Germany be collected this time in things rather than in money. We also suggested what kind of things. We said in effect:

"There are two ways to collect reparations in the form of things. One way is to take them from current production—so many washing machines every year, and so many light bulbs, radios, cameras, chemicals, etc. But if we do this we must leave in Germany the factories to make these things, and those factories can be converted to make implements of war. And that is just what we are trying to avoid this time. So let us take the factories instead of the products."

We proposed to our Allies that we take away from Germany all of the industrial plants and equipment beyond what Germany needed to maintain living standards not in excess of those of the nations she had ravished.

We proposed, also, that these plants and equipment be transferred to the countries which Germany had devastated in order that they might be aided in rebuilding their lives.

To these proposals Russia, Britain and France agreed. They agreed, also, that during the period that Germany was occupied by Allied troops the four zones should be treated as an economic unit. This would make it easier for Germany to become self-sustaining, thus removing the necessity for the taxpayers of the United States and the other occupying powers to help support the Germans in order to prevent disease and unrest.

Unapplied Logic

ALL this sounded very intelligent and logical. In fact, it was—and is—intelligent and logical. But: It isn't being carried out. We have not been able to persuade all of our Allies to go forward with the agreed-upon program.

We have not been able to persuade all of our Allies to take plants, instead of current production, as reparations, and, we have not been able to persuade all of our Allies to operate Germany as an economic unit.

This means that instead of Germany being deprived of the industry with which to rearm for war, that industry is remaining in Germany.

If we can persuade our Allies to join us in carrying out the terms of the Potsdam Agreement we can end this peril. An American public which knows the facts will be the most powerful support that United States representatives can have in their efforts to do the persuading.

Puerto Rico's New Governor

Pinero Rode His Hobby to Power

Leslie Highley has known Jesus T. Pinero for many years. He covered Pinero's career in the Puerto Rican Legislature as a reporter for the newspaper El Mundo.)

By Leslie Highley

WHEN President Truman nominated Jesus T. Pinero as Governor of Puerto Rico to succeed Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, two precedents were set:

PINERO

1. For the first time since the island was acquired from Spain in 1898, a governor had the support of all Puerto Rican political parties. This had been regarded as almost impossible in Puerto Rico.

2. The ability of Puerto Ricans to govern themselves was recognized by the first nomination to their governorship of one of their own.

Puerto Ricans sent Don Jesus, as they call him, to Washington in 1944 as Resident Commissioner by a 2-to-1 majority. They were certain that some day he would become their governor.

Everybody who came in contact with him—the island "jibaro," or peasant, as well as the Washington Government official—was impressed with Senor Pinero's personality and capabilities. He climbed from a municipal council seat to the governorship in less than 15 years.

Head and Shoulders

DON JESUS, like a great majority of Puerto Ricans, is of Spanish extraction. He was born in 1897—one year before American troops landed on the island. Physically he contrasts with most islanders—he is a 6-footer and heavily set. Although Spanish is his native tongue, he is fluent in English.

Before entering politics, he devoted most of his time to farming, mostly to sugar cane cultivation. In his leisure hours he practices his two hobbies—fishing and photography.

When people ask Senor Pinero how he became a successful politico, he always replies:

"I never make political speeches."

And that is the truth.

I have known him for a good many years and never have heard him deliver what you could call a political speech. Many of his friends think he does not need to.

Most important about Pinero's political career was the way he managed to obtain the people's support without ever making a campaign speech. Here is how it happened:

As a photographic enthusiast, he started with a small camera. He took pictures everywhere and of everything. He joined the Popular Democratic Party, which had a newspaper but no money to buy pictures. So Pinero became the newspaper's photographic editor. He took pictures of political rallies and of other events which might help the party—for nothing.

Then he bought a movie camera and projector and supplied himself with dozens of films—instructive as well as entertaining.

In his free hours he would take to the hills, set up his projector and show the films to the island peasants, from one barrio to another. Soon there was a great demand for his shows. People from barrios deep in the hills would come down to his farm begging him to "show those interesting moving things."

Senor Pinero never spoke a word about politics to his audiences. But when he ran for the House of Representatives the country "jibaros" sent him there by an overwhelming majority.

During his two years as Resident Commissioner, Pinero fought for Puerto Rico's right to self-determination. He feels that Puerto Ricans should decide for themselves their future form of government.

He is hopeful that other dependent people of the world will see in his appointment a liberal attitude by the United States toward their political problems. It is generally conceded that President Truman's choice of Senor Pinero is a long step toward Puerto Rico's political maturity.

By the Associated Press

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Sunday, August 25, 1946 4B

Army Reform

Secretary of War Patterson has announced that the Army has already put into effect most of the reforms recommended in the Doolittle report. This is heartening to those who, while appreciating the importance of discipline, felt that there was drastic need for change if the Army was to retain the respect of the enlisted men who make up its bulk. Specifically, Mr. Patterson has cited adjustments in pay and terminal leave, a provision that officers and enlisted men wear identical uniforms, and abolition of off-post saluting. A fairer system of awarding medals is also in the process of being set up.

To meet criticisms of poor leadership, Army schools are adding courses in leadership psychology. A study is now being made by the American Bar Association on the desirability of amending military justice procedure. Advisory boards are being set up to bring about closer contact with civilian groups. Finally, the recommendation that there be a continuing study of officer-enlisted man relationships has been turned over to a staff agency for implementation.

These are positive accomplishments which are all to the good. We hope that the reforms will not be considered as merely a sop to appease critics. The Army will have misread the widespread gripes over abuses of the so-called caste system if it regards these complaints as just the work of agitators. The embarrassing experience the Army went through last winter was the result of smoldering resentment built up over a long period. To prevent future outbreaks, officials must realize that the Army is a living organism, and that reform and correction of excesses cannot be allowed to become static. In the interest of long-range Army efficiency, the continuing study of relationships may well prove to be the most important feature of the Doolittle report.

Delayed Public Works

We fail to see any merit in the hullabaloo that is being raised over President Truman's curtailment of flood control and river and harbor projects. Some members of Congress who were looking forward to seeing improvements constructed in their districts are naturally disappointed over the delay. That disappointment may not be wholly unconnected with the fact that this curtailment of public works comes in the midst of the political campaigns. In any event, we can see no reason why the President's thoughtful action should be made the subject of an elaborate protest meeting, such as that scheduled to be held in New Orleans on September 20.

The legislators who are stirring up this protest contend that the President's order curtailing the construction work in question has been put into effect "without either constitutional or statutory authority." They accuse him of "an assumption of unwarranted and drastic power." Apparently this is intended to mean that the President should hasten to carry out the projects for which Congress has appropriated funds without the exercise of any discretion as to timing. Ordinarily, of course, executive agencies do move with reasonable dispatch to spend the funds made available by Congress for public improvements. But to assume that the Constitution requires them to plow ahead in any and all circumstances without using a modicum of judgment would be to impute to the founding fathers the intention of creating a juggernaut instead of a government.

The fact of the matter is that Congress approved conflicting programs and forced the Administration to choose which one should be given the green light first. The country is confronted by an acute shortage of building materials and in many instances of workers in the building materials field. In recognition of this fact, Congress appropriated 400 million dollars for subsidies to stimulate the production of materials needed for veterans' housing. It authorized a system of priorities so that materials could be channeled into housing construction. Congress itself should have curtailed other governmental construction that is nonimperative in line with this policy. But since it did not do so in connection with the flood control and rivers and harbors program, the Administration itself must channel scarce materials into the program for which priorities were granted. We fail to see any encroachment upon legislative prerogatives in that action.

If further warrant for this sensible policy is needed, it might be found in the Employment Act of 1946. That law contemplates governmental action to aid the maintenance of full employment at all times. Today we have approximately full employment without attempting to push through public improvements that would absorb materials more urgently needed elsewhere. Common sense suggests that every nonurgent project be postponed until the production of housing consumer goods begins to catch up with demands accumulated in wartime.

We think the President is to be commended rather than condemned for his efforts to curtail inflationary spending of this type in the present situation and to avoid further pressure on the limited supply of materials available for housing. While the special interests denounce this policy on September 20 at New Orleans, therefore, it would not be out of place for citizens who take a more detached view to organize a meeting which would emphasize the soundness of the policy being followed.

Our Yugoslav Policy

From Frankfurt.

The new toughness in American foreign policy seen from this vantage point is not provocative but salutary. For six months or so numerous incidents have been taking place in Europe which have been destined to undermine American prestige. They passed from the covert to the overt stage when the Peace Conference was assembling. The pressure appears to be immediately concerned with influencing the deliberations in Paris; ultimately the aim is to make things so hot for America that, as we said last Sunday, we will pack up and go home.

Nobody in high authority in these parts believes for a moment that there is any intention on the part of Russia or its Yugoslav stooge to do anything more than push America around. This belief stems from an informed conclusion encountered in Berlin that Russia is lagging seriously in internal reconstruction. The proof is seen in the switch in Russia's policy towards Germany. In concentrating upon the collection of reparations from current production in the Russian zone in Germany she is advertising to the world her own domestic disablement. In these circumstances the shock tactics to which the United States is being subjected can be nothing but experiments in a new diplomacy.

It was dismaying in consequence to see that the first reaction to the downing of the second plane on the Vienna-Udine run was the cancellation of the airline. By itself this would have emboldened the Yugoslavs to increase the squeeze perhaps against the Morgan line in the Trieste territory. The relief over the follow-up in policy is evident everywhere. Again it must be emphasized that this relief is not evidence of war-mongering. On the contrary, the men on the spot feel that strong action is now the only preservative not merely of peace but also of any order in international relations; that all that our country is facing is a species of gangsterism.

One piece of evidence of the statesmanship that responsibility has promoted in our high officialdom in Europe is the unwillingness of our high command to risk the despatch of fighters as escorts for the transport planes. The reasoning is that the American pilots would not be overly punctilious if they descried any of the aerial performers of Yugoslavia anywhere near their path. We can vouch for the authenticity of this fear. American pilots here have many a score to settle as a result of the repeated "buzzings" in the air they have endured and the many acts of intimidation they have had to suffer at the Belgrade Airport. In all these circumstances the best course to pursue while the dispute is in process of negotiation is to resume the service with bombers capable of defending themselves with their own guns.

In the meantime the complaints about the vagarious flying of our transport planes should be treated as perverse and vexatious. The fact is that for two thirds of the Vienna-Udine run the air channel allotted to the transports is located beside the Yugoslav frontier. It is not an easy course. On the right are the towering mountains of the Julian Alps so that in bad weather a plane may be forced off its route into Yugoslav territory. But only in an extremity is this the case. In order to prevent any Yugoslav incidents the United States sometime ago agreed to cancel regular flights to Belgrade and only to send special planes on business connected with our mission at the Yugoslav capital by special arrangement. Any permanent abandonment of the Vienna-Udine route, however, would serve no purpose other than to promote trouble at Trieste.

If supported by the resumption of a projected service the new action seems bound to relieve the persistent anti-American tone with which Secretary Byrnes has lately been confronted. The campaign to discredit America, as we pointed out last Sunday, appears organized with Kardelj in the role of hatchet man. Having less responsibility, the Yugoslav could afford to be nastier than his Soviet mentors. This aggressiveness would have gone from strength to strength but for the present demarche and indeed has already reduced the Peace Conference to a prize ring. The only way to prevent the discrediting of the United States, along with the conference itself, was to support Mr. Byrnes in Paris by the firm stand which has now been adopted in Washington.

Unwarranted Gifts

Following exposure of the fact that the War Assets Administration had given a $400,000 pilot training school to the former head of the Army Air Forces Training Command, that agency has decided to hold up a large number of gifts and rent-free lease arrangements pending determination of their legality. While the WAA's counsel holds that a 100 per cent discount on sales of property to be used for educational and health purposes is allowable, we refuse to believe that Congress ever intended that this surplus property should be given away or leased free of charge. If Congress had meant to authorize gifts it would have said so. Talk of disposal at a discount of 100 per cent is mere word juggling, not justified in our opinion by the legislative provisions governing disposal of certain types of property to local governments and nonprofit institutions.

In any case, the bestowal of an expensive property upon an Army officer who expected to draw down a salary of $1000 per month as head of the school he proposed to set up by using the acquired site and buildings is a scandalous transaction. In effect it amounts to subsidizing an individual at public expense. And the fact that the favored person is in this instance a high-ranking Army officer is an aggravation of the offense.

Members of the House Surplus Property Committee have performed a great service by bringing this unsavory deal to public attention. Close scrutiny of all the 100 per cent discount disposal plans is clearly in order, regardless of the question of legality. For even if the Department of Justice were to hold that the gift policy is legal, it does not follow that the gifts in contemplation are in the public interest.

Crazy Exchange Rates

A correspondent of the *Wall Street Journal* writing from Warsaw describes most vividly the sorry plight to which employes of the American Embassy have been reduced by the gross official overvaluation of the Polish zloty in terms of dollars. A $10 bill, he explains, will buy only four packages of American cigarettes, although they are plentiful, while a cheap pair of leather shoes costs about $40. As a result, American Embassy employes, who are paid in dollars at the official exchange rate, are said to be cooking meager meals on electric plates in their rooms, while UNRRA employes, with zloty expense allowances, are living in such luxury as conditions permit.

British diplomats are likewise lucky. Though the pound is also undervalued in terms of zlotys, the British and Polish governments have a special arrangement permitting the Poles to borrow and spend pounds in London, while the English borrow and spend zlotys in Warsaw to any extent necessary. Ultimately this arrangement will call for a settlement of accounts, but meantime British diplomats have enough zlotys to "dine and dance in style."

These absurd inequities may seem amusing to all but the victims of disordered exchanges, especially as such conditions cannot long endure. But there is nothing funny about the effect of such exchange vagaries in depriving needy Polish people of the monetary aid which friends and relatives in this country have tried to give them. Since dollar remittances have to be converted at official exchange rates, bearing no relation to the real purchasing power of the dollar in terms of zlotys, the effect is virtually to rob recipients of the sums transmitted and defeat the donor's purpose.

Inequities of this kind are not the worst consequences of disordered exchanges, but they dramatize the need for a return to stability under the aegis of the International Monetary Fund. Negotiations with fund members to establish exchange rates are about to begin, but the task is bound to be a difficult one. Poland is only one of many countries victimized by erratic currencies and in dire need of the good offices of the monetary fund to bring order out of currency chaos.

Undue Haste

Available figures on grain supply and demand seem to justify Secretary of Agriculture Anderson's action in lifting restrictions on the use of wheat and other grains. In view of the bumper crop estimates, current demand prospects do not look too difficult to meet. Secretary Anderson's simultaneous lifting of the goal for exports to needy foreign areas also gives assurance that we are not forgetting our foreign commitments and obligations. But in view of our experience with premature optimism last year, we still have an uneasy feeling that it is a little early to be so sure. It is easy to lift restrictions and difficult to put them back on again.

With our bumper wheat crop we have a prospective supply, including carryover, of 1,260,000,000 bushels. But last year at this time the figure was considerably higher—1,404,000,000 bushels and we found ourselves desperately short before the year was out. This time the crop is bigger, but the carryover is much smaller—it is at a minimum level. Furthermore, we have no figures yet on what the Canadian crop will develop. Only a few days ago Secretary Anderson admitted we could not know the extent of the world food shortage at least until October, when all the Northern Hemisphere crop reports will be in.

Foreign demand is another extremely uncertain factor at the moment. Conditions in Europe are better than last year, but in desperate India millions of people are learning to eat wheat instead of rice to prevent starvation. While transportation limits the amount we can ship abroad, we must be prepared to meet another year of tremendous foreign demand. In view of these circumstances we believe the American people would rather wait a little longer for their white bread, which is so little different from what we are getting now, rather than take any chances on a squeeze later. We can better afford to gamble for a little extra carryover next year than to gamble with hunger.

SEA PHLOX

Salted by sea and silver rimed, the phlox
are meant to thrive in gardens by the sea.
Watch their strong growing, as a tide
runs swiftly under rising wind.
These are such flowers, wild and brave,
as crowd on sail before the storm:
wind never hauls their bright bloom down.
Their color, which is palest rose
beneath the evening star, will flame
within a veil of spume and mist.
Out on this headland, like a prow,
small gentle things are harried, lost.
Plant stubborn phlox and have a thing
which dares to match its wits against
a subtle and vindictive coast!

E. DALWICK

The Postwar Model

Letters To The Editor

Communications must be addressed to the editor and must carry the complete name and address of the writer, though pen names will be permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters of less than 200 words will be given preference, and all letters are subject to condensation. Contributors are limited to one letter a month. No communication can be returned.

Estonian Refugees

An appalling thought came to my mind as I read the Associated Press dispatch in your paper of August 22 from Miami, Fla., reporting that Immigration Director Francis J. H. Dever had barred the entry of 18 Estonian refugees because they had arrived—after 75 days at sea in a 38-foot sloop—without a visa.

Would our immigration bureaucrats have turned back Columbus, too, when he arrived without a visa?

What would have happened to the Mayflower had our stern and hidebound bureaucrats been there when they arrived? The Pilgrim refugees had received no permit to enter from Americans . . . and the Americans of that day—so we are taught—were savage heathen.

The tests we set for citizenship—how easy and doubtful they are compared to the old, original test that these 18 Estonian men and women have already met. There must, of course, be rules—but the exceptions we permit to them prove their wisdom and ours.

I, for one, call this Miami action outrageous folly. We should not only permit Skipper Felix Tandre and all the passenger-crew of the doughty sloop Inarda to land, but we should welcome them as immigrants of the most trustworthy stock.

We should amend without delay laws that penalize immigrants of courage and conviction, while favoring those who have only funds to save. We should admit immediately as citizens the few who pass the kind of test these Estonians have passed. Pending such amendment, President Truman should suspend the Miami ruling and put the case up to Congress. That would do us more good than a billion-dollar propaganda bureau.

CLARENCE STREIT.

Progressive Fines

The Post in a recent issue reported a 10-day jail sentence imposed on a jaywalker in lieu of a $10 fine which he was unable to pay. This penalty appears absurdly out of proportion to the offense committed and highlights the incongruity of the prevailing system of court fines. The same offense and fine which may lead a poor man to jail or impose a serious financial burden on him can be paid readily and with little or no sacrifice by the wealthier person. Obviously this is not "equal justice for all."

Fines, in order to punish offenders equally (or to deter them equally from further offenses) must be related to their "ability to pay." In taxation it is generally recognized that a wealthier person can afford to pay a higher tax than a poorer person without having to make a greater sacrifice. Accordingly, progressive taxation is generally accepted as fair. Exactly the same principle applies to fines, but fixed dollar fines not only fail to be progressive; they are highly regressive. If the wealthy offender is to suffer the same penalty as the poor offender he must be made to pay a larger dollar fine.

To apply this principle, fixed dollar fines should be abolished, just as reliance on per capita taxes was abolished a hundred or more years ago. Instead, fines should be related to the offender's income. The simplest way of doing this would be to express the fine as a fixed percentage of the offender's income tax. As the income tax is progressive this would render the fine progressive as well. Where no income tax is paid a fixed minimum fine might be applied.

I recommend that the progressive fine be applied in the current drive against traffic violations. The results would be more effective and more just.

R. A. M.
Mount Rainier, Md.

"Argentine Comedy"

I have read in the August 21 issue of your newspaper the letter signed by Mark Graubard under the caption, "Argentine Comedy."

As to the affirmation of Mr. Graubard to the effect that the Argentine government is divorced from the people, may I remind him that the present government of Argentina was elected in one of the freest and most liberal elections ever held in any civilized country? The cleanliness of our electoral procedure was recognized even by the most ardent foes of the Argentine administration. Well-known political bosses and electoral machines had no chance against the free will of the people of Argentina.

MARTIN LUIS DRAGO,
Counselor, Argentine Embassy.
Washington.

Yugoslav Crisis

Is it possible that we brought this Yugoslav trouble on ourselves? Not so long ago, a radio commentator shrewdly observed that the United States and Great Britain would have been much more sympathetic toward Yugoslavia's claim to Trieste if Russia weren't backing Yugoslavia so strongly.

If that statement is correct, it's evident that the State Department originally had the idea that Trieste should be taken from Italy, if for no other reason than to punish her for being one of the chief instigators of World War II.

But it's also evident that our Government didn't follow that idea. It followed, instead, a stubborn policy of depriving Yugoslavia of her right to the disputed territory in order to strike at Russia. It followed a policy of imitating the British habit of pointing fearfully at the Russian "boogeyman," now in China, now in Yugoslavia, now in the Middle East—here, there, everywhere.

We jumped at the chance of internationalizing the disputed territory. But look where it's got us: In a state of near-war with the little country of Yugoslavia. S. L.
Washington.

Army Justice In Europe

Reference is made to an article carried by *The Post* of August 19 describing the efforts of Capt. Earl J. Carroll in attempting to secure a writ of habeas corpus for two individuals held in custody by American military authorities in Frankfurt.

Captain Carroll is the same individual who so successfully prosecuted the case of Sergt. Judson H. Smith, the first enlisted man to be tried in the Lichfield brutality trials. Despite the extreme "pressure" applied to Captain Carroll not to bring out any evidence that would later incriminate Col. James Kilian, Captain Carroll proceeded to prosecute the Lichfield trials in a manner that was absolutely brilliant. He was determined, despite the threats of the local commanding general, the theater service forces judge advocate, and the staff judge advocate, that the guilty in the Lichfield trials would not go unpunished. As a result of Captain Carroll's untiring efforts, Sergt Judson H. Smith, the Lichfield provost sergeant, was given a dishonorable discharge and sentenced to hard labor for three years. Sergeant Smith was found *guilty of following the orders of superior officers* in inflicting cruel and inhuman punishment upon the American soldiers confined in the Lichfield guardhouse.

It stands to reason that if Sergeant Smith was going to serve three years for following the orders of superior officers, that these same officers should at least be given an equivalent sentence—but that doesn't happen in the Army. The officers have been found guilty and sentenced to pay fines of $250 and $350. Now the War Department has seen fit to suspend Sergeant Smith's sentence to bring it into line with the sentences given the officers. This is the Army method of covering up its own errors in military justice.

During the first trial in London, Captain Carroll attempted to get enlisted men to sign the charges against Colonel Kilian, but the London staff judge advocate directed the enlisted men (in the presence of the theater service force staff judge advocate) not to sign the charges. In addition, every attempt was made to prevent Captain Carroll from introducing into evidence the inspector general's report of the death of one Eril V. Bolton, a Negro soldier. The conclusion in the inspector general's report stated that "Private Bolton's death may have been caused by atrocious treatment received while in the Lichfield guardhouse."

After Captain Carroll successfully introduced this evidence into the record, he requested of the commanding general, European Theater of Operations, that qualified investigators be sent to England to investigate the circumstances surrounding the death of Pvt. Eril V. Bolton. The commanding general sent back word that "no investigators are available." Therefore, the death of Pvt. Eril V. Bolton, an American soldier, still remains a mystery, although the evidence in the record of trial of Sergt. Judson H. Smith will conclusively substantiate the fact that he did, in fact, die as a result of the beating he received at the Lichfield guardhouse.

For an outstanding example of what Captain Carroll is up against, *The Post* should get a copy of Sergeant Smith's record of trial and run it in a series of installments. This record is not classified as it was a public trial and the British newspapers ran it on their front page day by day.

This record will bare facts which heretofore the American people have associated only with the Germans and Japs. Not only were our enemies guilty of atrocities against our fighting men, but fellow Americans (many of whom were psychoneurotics) practiced sadistic and inhuman treatment against other Americans.

I am not going to defend the men in the Lichfield guardhouse, because many of them deserved to be there, but I am going to defend the rights and privileges guaranteed Americans under the Constitution. Our Army, during the period 1944—1946 absolutely disregarded the rights of citizens under the Constitution, and as a result today you have an outright resentment by millions of former servicemen against anything and everything that concerns our Army.

Captain Carroll, in his fight to have Army justice done away with and American justice put in its place, is representative of the millions of men who, while in the Army, could not exercise freedom of speech or their civil liberties. His fight should not go unrewarded. No doubt the Army will reward him by transferring him to Iceland if we still retain a base there.

JULES F. BERNARD,
Formerly Chief Clerk, Judge Advocate's Office, UK Base, ETO.
Washington.

Selective Buying

By Hobart Rowen

Price-Resistance Move

THE DECONTROL BOARD'S decision to reimpose ceilings on livestock and meats, while leaving grains and dairy products uncontrolled, will not end the long-standing controversy over food price control. The meat industry, which bitterly contested the return of price control, is almost unanimous in its belief that black markets will be revived, and most large chain stores agree.

On the other hand, the average consumer will fail to understand what curious logic permitted the board to recontrol meats and leave milk, butter, and other dairy products free at a time when the supply of milk products normally slows down, and short supplies later on this year are forecast by the industry itself.

It would have been more understandable, since all of the food groups which the board had under consideration are closely related, if Messrs. Thompson, Bell and Mead had decontrolled them all. The decision to allow the grain and feed crops to remain price-free, but to keep under control livestock using the feed, doesn't offer a happy solution.

THE TEXT of the board's supporting statement indicates that the decision to leave dairy products price-free was a close one. It promises to watch the situation carefully and to take further action if unwarranted price increases develop. Perhaps the warning will serve as a partial substitute for full controls, but how anything save a continuing high-priced market for milk, butter, cheese, and other dairy products can exist, in view of the seasonal trend, it is difficult to see.

In returning meats to price control, the board reacted favorably to the argument that the black market aspects of meat price control have been unduly emphasized by industry. Cattlemen, packers, and retailers had told the board that paucity of supplies in June indicated an almost complete diversion of meats to the black market, whereas the temporary period of price freedom had reversed that trend.

Reimposition of ceilings, the industry claimed, would result in a quick return to black market dealings because control of the complex meat industry by the OPA was impracticable.

The board apparently gave more weight to the theory that the shortage in the period immediately prior to the expiration of the old OPA law was occasioned by withholding of cattle in anticipation of higher prices. If it did nothing else, the board's decision on meat, coming after an intensive study of the situation serves notice that the "black market argument" against controls is suspect.

Many people, and even more institutions, bought black market meat during the past several months. But the line of reasoning which held that legal prices although high are not unreasonable if they are lower than black market levels is unwarranted. It is a presumption to say that most Americans bought black market meat. Until proved, it is a slander against the thousands of housewives who loyally observed ceiling regulations in the knowledge that they were secure against rationing according to the size of their pocketbooks.

THE PUBLIC will be urged by national consumer organizations and labor groups in the months ahead to play a more vigorous role in policing unduly high prices. Consumer resistance is not possible in basic foods such as milk, for which no substitute is available. Any inordinate price rise for milk will work a real hardship, particularly on large families of low income.

But in the absence of stronger price controls, the role played by the consumer assumes more significance. In the past few weeks, consumer organizations have stressed the importance of "selective" or "alternative" purchasing in preference to all-out buyers' strikes.

The idea is that by choosing scarce, high-priced food and clothing items for which adequate substitutes are available, a two-fold result is achieved: the impact of delayed buying can be stressed, and many persons who would not or could not go along with a generel buyers' strike would be encouraged to join.

The threat of buyer resistance to high-priced articles has never been dismissed lightly by business interests. It is true that opponents of price control recently have overemphasized the possibilities of consumer resistance, arguing that such movements offer a complete alternative to formal price control regulations. But industry is well aware that the threat can be a real one at a time when supplies come more nearly into balance with demand than they are now. Until supplies meet or approach requirements, buyers' strikes are generally ineffectual against the tremendous backlog of demand.

As the supply-demand picture equates, the sellers' market gradually becomes a buyers' market. Thus an organized consumer movement, on a carefully selective basis, would assume more importance as time goes on, and production makes headway. The resistance movement is predicated on the theory that the longer the consumer can hold out, the better his chances of buying what he needs at a reasonable price.

Business interests will be following the progress of "selective buying" closely. If it gains momentum, it could be an important factor in the transitional months ahead.

Red 'Kidnapers' in U. S. Khaki

By Drew Pearson

HOW tense the Russo-American situation is in southeastern Europe is illustrated by an incident in Austria hushed up by the censors.

For some time the Soviet government had been pressing Gen. Mark Clark to permit the cross-examination of Yugoslav, Baltic and other displaced persons in Austria. Many of them rebelled against going back to their homelands for fear of Soviet reprisals, but some were willing to go. Finally General Clark agreed that the Soviet could send in 12 men to ask them questions.

While the Soviet team was at work, General Clark was getting secret information from one of the D. P.'s as to what was going on. Eventually this informant reported to Clark that he, the informant, was under Soviet scrutiny.

So Clark secretly placed a machine gun in a room above the informant's and another one on the roof of the building opposite.

A night or two later a squad of Russians drove up to the informant's home, knocked down his door and carried him into the street. The U. S. troops turned on their searchlights and arrested the Russians.

Here was the payoff. Our allies, the Russians, were dressed in the uniforms of American military police.

Vitamin B for Tito

THE USE of "horse-and-buggy" tactics to calm Tito, especially the Navy's dispatch of cruisers to Trieste, has been criticized privately inside the U. S. armed forces.

U. S. warships at the head of the Adriatic, according to Army men, could be caught in a trap and might be sunk with one bomb. Furthermore, the cost of operating one cruiser in contrast to an airplane is tremendous.

Therefore, U. S. Army commanders in Europe have proposed that we send one or two B-29s over Yugoslavia and see what Tito's trigger-happy warriors do about it.

In the first place a B-29 can fly at 35,000 feet, and Tito's radar, informing him that a giant plane was over his territory at that altitude, would probably make him think twice about shooting it down. He might even wonder what was in the bomb-bay of the B-29—an atomic bomb or what?

Furthermore, a Yugoslav fighter plane—even U. S. planes obtained through lend-lease—would not have much chance against a B-29, and Army men think it might be a good idea to show Tito the difference between an armored plane and a helpless air transport.

Balkanizing America

THOUGH the mystery is unsolved as to how the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem was permitted to slip out of France to Egypt, some highly important information has leaked out about his activities—as a result of U. S. Army cross-examination of Nazi prisoners.

The answers bare Hitler's plot to Balkanize the United States; also to stir up terror against the Jews. For Hitler the two went hand-in-hand. They were partly under Himmler's right-hand man, Walter Schellenberg, chief of SS foreign espionage. Here is part of his hitherto unpublished testimony regarding secret missions to penetrate the United States, Palestine and other countries:

Schellenberg—"The mission to North America originated at the request of Ribbentrop, the two missions to South America were ordered by Himmler in 1942, and the mission to Palestine was on the basis of the intervention of the Grand Mufti. Himmler ordered me to execute it."

Q. "It was suggested by the Grand Mufti to Himmler?"

A. "Yes."

Q. "What was the purpose of the first mission to the United States?"

A. "To secure political intelligence generally and to carry out Ribbentrop's request to report the effect of German broadcasts on the population as a whole. In other words, he wanted to have somebody there telling us what was done right and what was done wrong. An attempt was made to approach the Irish, Polish, Czech, Yugoslav and Italian minorities by means of broadcasts."

Q. "Can you give us a few more details about that part of the mission?"

A. "Ribbentrop's desire was to approach these minorities and through clever election propaganda keep them from reelecting Roosevelt. I took no part in this because it was of no interest to me."

Q. "I believe we have one more mission to clear up and that was the mission to Palestine. Can you give us the details on that?"

A. "As you know, the mission was initiated at the request of the Grand Mufti, who did this because of egotistical reasons. He wanted to bring his name to his whole Arabian world. It is interesting to know that the Mufti wanted to make a contract with me stating who of the personnel who were to parachute into Palestine were to administer funds—whether the German SS officers or Arabian members of the party. The Mufti even wanted to keep part of the money designated for this mission for himself in Germany. As far as I remember, the mission carried along one-half hundredweight in gold coins, 20,000 in English pounds and 10,000 in U. S. dollars."

The Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, of course, is the same Jew-baiter who was paid $250,000 by Hitler and $150,000 by Mussolini to stir up riots and anti-Jewish terror. In other words, Hitler's aim was to turn Mohammedans against Jews; Italian-Americans against Yugoslav-Americans; Polish-Americans, Irish-Americans, Czech-Americans all against the country that adopted them.

Today, in peace, some well-meaning Americans are falling into the trap previously baited by Hitler but which they so patriotically avoided in war.

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PEACE STOCK ON A BEAR MARKET
... *Bruce Russell, in the Los Angeles Times*

Leo Wolman

'Impossible' Demands

IN a variety of ways the labor strategy and policies of 12 months ago seem now to be repeating themselves.

Organized labor, in particular the CIO, is paving the way for a new national demand for wage increases. Last year the reason for the demand was the maintenance of weekly take-home pay in the face of a decline in the work week from 48 to 40 hours. This year the reason is the cost of living and the necessity of keeping wages abreast of the cost of living.

Though official statements suggest some reluctance on the part of union officials to aid and abet a full-fledged wage movement at this time, the same officials are at the same time engaged in propagandizing the public and the union rank and file as to the impending necessity of substantial wage advances.

Before long labor officialdom will find itself pushed into action which it may then consider unwise and premature. By thus blowing hot and cold simultaneously, union leaders are creating forces which they may shortly be unable to control.

Like Topsy, It Growed

THE methods employed in this campaign are much the same as they were a year ago. The rise of some 9 per cent in the cost of living since August, 1945, is a development for which organized labor assumes no responsibility. The increase is blamed on somebody or other—the greed of business or the ignorance of Congress.

Nowhere is the part played by the 18-cent increase in hourly wages observed or explained. For the second time within a year it is being assumed that wages and prices are independent variables in the American economic system and that what happens to one has no influence on the other.

As it did a year ago, organized labor is beginning to make impossible demands on the Government. It wants the Government to roll back prices appreciably. This would seem an impossible undertaking for the Government. But one purpose of these demands is to soften up the Government and, therefore, make it more amenable to the union policy of wage increase, once that policy becomes a matter of practical politics.

Sowing Seeds of Policy

UNFORTUNATELY too many Government agencies are eager to be softened up in this manner. Thus, the two public members of the Wage Stabilization Board jumped the gun in the race to determine Federal wage and price policy, by hastening to advise the Price Decontrol Board to recontrol and roll back food prices. Unless this were done, the Stabilization Board professed to believe that the wage problem could not be satisfactorily handled.

Tentative commitments of this sort, if they are repeated often enough, become hardened into public policy.

The whole process of labor policy-making, in which we are now engaged, is full of risks. Though it is in its early stages, it already shows signs of getting out of hand. Certainly, neither industry nor labor can afford another round of last winter's showdowns. If general wage demands are seriously advanced this winter, it is hard to see how another cycle of destructive strikes can be prevented.

Mark Sullivan

Our 'Double Course' to Inflation

WHAT is here set down is for the record and to prevent a distorting of history. The history is that of the United States during the year following VJ-Day, as respects inflation and the increase of prices. At the end of the year the mechanism of inflation is actively under way, with prices dangerously high and going higher and with the principal cause of rising prices still operating.

There is a natural tendency of persons who had a hand in what took place, and of partisan groups, to impress on the public one version or another. Those concerned include the Administration and its partisans.

Chronology of Chaos

WHAT actually happened was that the Administration attempted to follow a double course—one about prices, the other about wages. It said that wages ought to be raised and could be raised—but that at the same time prices ought to be and could be prevented from rising. This policy was proclaimed officially many times:

Oct. 13. On this date was the first public suggestion of the policy: "Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, told Capital newsmen last night that he believed wages must go up by 15 to 20 per cent, while price increases of 2 to 4 per cent should be allowed to compensate for the higher labor cost."

Oct. 17. Reconversion Director Snyder (now Secretary of the Treasury) said in a speech at New Haven, Conn.: "Many industries should be able to grant wage increases that will not in turn mean price increases."

Oct. 30. This was the date of the first public statement of the policy by the President. It was made as a formal announcement in a radio address to the Nation. "There is room in the existing price structure for business as a whole to grant increases in wage rates." "Wage increases are . . . imperative."

NOV. 1. "Secretary of Commerce Wallace made public today . . . a report . . . [showing] that industry generally could raise wages 10 per cent in 1946 without raising prices and that the automobile industry . . . could raise wages 15 per cent in 1946 and another 10 per cent in 1947 without raising prices."

Jan. 31. President Truman reaffirmed the policy under conditions which gave it the effect of a demand. With strikes for higher wages under way in greater number than ever before in the country's history, Mr. Truman, sending the Administration's program to the new session of Congress, said: "Most companies have adequate leeway within which to grant substantial wage increases."

This is the record of statements of the policy. Failure of the policy and acknowledgment of failure is likewise on record. It came less than two weeks after the last repetition of the policy, and it came from the President himself.

A Bulge That Busted

THE CIO steelworkers' union struck for a wage increase. President Truman decreed a rise of 18½ cents an hour for the steelworkers. Then, to make the rise possible, he decreed a price increase of $5 a ton for steel.

The attempt to follow a double course was a failure. The lid was off. Ruefully and a little desperately, the President said: "This is not a new line, it is a bulge in the old line. You've heard of a bulge in the military sense. If everybody cooperates there will be no breakthrough."

But more had to be. Wage rise for packinghouse workers, followed by increase in price of meat. Rise for coal miners, followed by increase in price of coal. Countless others. All official acts of the Administration.

To deny that the wage rises caused the price increases or to obscure it or divert attention from it is a natural, political temptation. But it is as futile as to try to escape history by destroying the records of it.

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FDR's Severest Critics

Silence, Friends!

Continued from Page 1.

velt is still a hero who died a martyr to the cause of world freedom. These millions thought of him and still think of him as an astute statesman, an American man of the world, who understood the problems of his own Nation and of the whole globe.

Thousands of these millions will shudder at the Roosevelt portrayals by Elliott and Miss Perkins, not just because they make him out a vain and sometimes juvenile man, who was all too human in his unguarded moments, but because they represent him as a man who completely misunderstood one of his most important problems as America's war leader—the problem of preparing for peace between the Russian totalitarianism and Western democracy against the day when their cooperative fight against Nazi Germany would be won.

Profound Finding

MISS PERKINS relates that Roosevelt went to Tehran determined to be liked by Stalin—to get a laugh out of the dour leader of the Soviets. Roosevelt felt that if only he could establish a basis of personal camaraderie with Stalin the world might live happily ever after. The President thought he had found the formula when he succeeded in amusing Stalin by ridiculing Churchill, who didn't enjoy it but "behaved very decently afterward."

Yet the President harbored a lingering suspicion that he didn't know enough about the Russians and asked Miss Perkins to study up on them and let him know "what made them tick." She didn't have time to make an exhaustive study but read a few books, talked with a few people who had lived in Russia and reported to the President that the Russians might be driven by a kind of religious zeal for Communism. Roosevelt thought she might have something there.

If one accepts Miss Perkins' recital at face value, or even with a few grains of salt, her comment elsewhere in the article that Roosevelt wasn't as sophisticated as he liked to think is a smashing understatement.

Elliott's story—the inside story—is less embarrassing because it is so outrageous. His thesis is that the great undercover fight of the war was between Roosevelt and Churchill over the menace of the predatory British Empire. The two men also disagreed about Russia. Roosevelt insisting that it be helped and trusted, Churchill interposing wickedly skeptical questions about its wartime power and peacetime intentions. And now sinister forces, spearheaded apparently by Secretary of State Byrnes, are betraying the pattern of Big Three unity which Roosevelt relied upon for the world's salvation.

Minor Omission

NOWHERE does the author suggest that the British Empire is a contracting force whereas Russia is now the world's only expanding empire. Nowhere does he propose a method of preserving Big Three unity according to his father's design short of indefinite and unlimited appeasement of the Soviets. What he does is hang out the familiar lines of Russia's American apologists and then string it with appropriate selected quotations from his father's private conversations, like so many pieces of family wash. The result is a little obscene.

He throws in such soiled items for good measure as (with a leer) the information that Churchill drinks and that his son, Randolph, is an objectionable fellow.

It is interesting that Mrs. Roosevelt, in a note accompanying Elliott's effort, disowns in effect his interpretations of what he overheard. Having clashed with the Russians at U. N. meetings, she must know how far astray Elliott has gone and how discreditable to Roosevelt his misconceptions would be if mistaken for the President's own views, as Elliott patently hopes they will be.

Roosevelt's severest critics, those who, like William Bullitt, feel that he made one of the most tragic and costly blunders of all time by pampering the Russinas through the war and then handing them a big slice of the world at Yalta, are somewhat less hard on him than Elliott and Miss Perkins. The critics at least give the President credit for knowing what he was doing. They simply say that he took a chance on the Russians with his eyes open—and lost.

Register & Tribune Syndicate

Britain's Big Job of Education

Is 'Old School Tie' Unraveling?

By Barbara Wace

LONDON, Aug. 24 (AP).—England has begun educational reforms which may decide whether the "old school tie" and the "Oxford accent" will survive the Socialist revolution.

WILKINSON

The next three decades should show whether the Eton and Harrow cricket match will remain a high point of London's social season, or whether top-hatted fathers will be forced by leveling taxation to send their children to state schools under the new education act.

"I look on my task as being to make the schools in the government system so good that the parents will see no point in sending their children to independent schools," said red-headed little Ellen Wilkinson, Britain's Minister of Education. It is her job to put through the new education act, conceived by her Conservative predecessor. "In other words, my interest is in the 'new school tie' and not the 'old school tie.'"

Five thousand blitzed schools must be rebuilt. Thousands of teachers must be trained before classes can be reduced in size and secondary education really extended efficiently from the present age limit of 14 to the projected 16.

"It is a job for a generation," said Miss Wilkinson.

Widening Breach

IN the meantime the independently owned school flourishes as it never has before. Many believe the class barrier between the cockney urchin and his smooth-speaking brother is growing wider instead of narrower in postwar England.

At present the ordinary British schoolboy goes to a free state primary school at 5, then to an elementary school which he leaves to go to work at 14. If he is picked out, or gains a scholarship, and if his parents will agree to forgo the money he can bring, he may stay in secondary school until he is 16. But the boy who gets a secondary education is the exceptional youth, with easier home circumstances than the majority.

For the boy whose parents can afford it, there is a varied selection of independently-owned schools. He can put on a colored cap and tie to match and attend a small local private school, which can be set up by anyone and which at the moment are cropping up like mushrooms.

He can go as a paying pupil to one of the old grammar schools, many of which date back to Henry VIII or earlier. Or he may go to what the British call a "public school," which range from the famous piles such as Eton, Harrow and Winchester, which cost around $1120 a year, to lesser known modern schools at $400.

Restricted Scholarships

THE Socialist government at present has no intention of interfering with the independent schools, including the "public schools." But more pupils are attending independent schools than in 1939, and recommendations have been made whereby "public schools" would be forced to take a certain percentage of local boys from state schools, for which they will be given a government grant.

Some public schools have created scholarships as World War II memorials, but the beneficiaries usually are sons of old boys and the class distinctions remain.

Opponents of the new act, and those who think it has not gone far enough, declare that the private schools, with freedom from form-filling, red tape and restrictions, always will attract the best type of masters. The fact that state teachers are now being taken from a pool, without consultation as to where they wish to teach, will lead many to prefer the freedom of their own independent school.

Academic 'Bridge'

ANOTHER fear, expressed by the secretary of the Incorporated Association of Headmasters, is that the grammar school, with its fine old tradition, will tend to be pushed out of existence, or to become entirely state controlled.

"If the grammar school loses its independence," he said, "then there will be an even larger gap between the state educated and the privately educated boy. The grammar schools, which provided 90 per cent of recent promotions to officers in the army, mixed free scholars and paying scholars. They were the bridge. And that bridge looks like it's being broken."

In a generation, as Miss Wilkinson said, "the new Education Act really will be in full swing. In that period a good deal of class prejudice among young people probably will be smashed. But in the meantime, with the state schools in a state of transition, and with disadvantages of overcrowding and understaffing, such as they have never before suffered, the tendency may well be for social distinctions to become even sharper."

Alabama's Anti-Talmadge Trio

This is the third of several articles on the political situation in the South.

By Stewart Alsop

WHILE Georgia has moved in one direction with the unappetizing fanatic, Eugene Talmadge, nearby Alabama has moved in exactly the opposite direction. There the people have confirmed as the reigning political triumvirate three genial, outsized politicians who are firmly opposed to everything Talmadge stands for.

Senator Lister Hill is the senior member of this triumvirate. He is a large, affable man who conceals beneath his surface geniality, great shrewdness and real intelligence. "Raised to politics" by his prosperous family, he entered the Senate in the middle 30's as a moderate conservative, but he has tended more and more to become the leader of the small liberal wing of Southern Congressmen. He has made a real impression in the Senate, and he has been mentioned as a vice presidential possibility for 1948. But it is unlikely that this will ever be more than talk. A national candidate from the Deep South would probably cost the Democratic ticket most of the Northern Negro vote.

No. 2 is John Sparkman, Majority Whip of the House, who was nominated to the Senate by a clear majority over two opponents this month. A big, red-faced man, son of a tenant farmer, his 10-year record of support for measures to help the farmers and the low-income groups, combined with his patent sincerity, have made him the best-liked politician in Alabama.

Finally there is James E. Folsom, always called Big Jim in Alabama. An enormous man, many Alabamans believe that his huge feet, which he has a habit of displaying without shoes, together with his string band and his jokes, had more to do with his success in winning the governorship than his liberal politics or his support from the CIO.

Barefoot Bon Vivant

EVEN some of Big Jim's enthusiastic supporters are keeping their fingers crossed against the time when he moves into the impressive old State House in Montgomery. Folsom knows nothing whatsoever about the more tedious aspects of the business of government. It is believed that some of the men around him are not entirely unselfish in their motives.

Moreover, Big Jim does not always measure up to the full standard of gubernatorial dignity. Alabama is still buzzing with talk of the uninhibited vacation he took in a Florida hotel, after he won the governorship. On one occasion the manager is reported to have informed him that while the hotel was not stuffy about ties and coats in the dining room, it was necessary that shoes be worn.

Most Alabamans are agreed that Folsom's heart is in the right place, but they fear that if he regards the governorship as some bright new toy he may do the cause for which he stands real harm. However, last week he came to Washington, and Hill and Sparkman, with the help of Alabaman Hugo Black, undertook to impress him with the fact that the eyes of the Nation are now upon him. The course of indoctrination reached its climax at a small dinner given by Postmaster General Robert Hannegan, at which Big Jim was seated next to the President.

Proud of the Three

WHATEVER their personal qualities, most Alabamans are proud of the three men who have been given the three most important political jobs in the State.

While Mississippi has confirmed the Ku Kluxer Bilbo and the screeching John Rankin, and while Georgia is faced with four years of Talmadge, why has Alabama taken its three steps forward? This reporter asked many Alabamans, of varying political complexion, that question.

The answers differed, but always, sooner or later, the name of Lister Hill cropped up. Hill is quite obviously no radical from the North; he opposed FEPC (it would be hard to find a Southerner in Congress who did not). Yet his persistent counsels of reason and moderation have had a real effect on Alabama political thinking. On the more practical side, he has built himself an effective political organization, no machine in the Crump or Tammany sense but a good working organization.

Finally, two years ago, Hill beat James Simpson when Simpson raised the white supremacy issue. Simpson plastered billboards up and down the State with "Vote for Jim Simpson and white supremacy," but Hill won by a comfortable majority. Simpson ran again this year against Sparkman. But this time the racial issue was never seriously raised.

"Perhaps it would have been," said one liberal editor to this reporter, "if the Negroes had voted here as they did in Georgia. But they didn't. All the same, the racial issue is still the basic issue here. It colors and affects all politics, even when it is never raised." How deeply that is true, and why it is true, is something that non-Southerners must understand if they are to understand what is happening politically in the South.

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Issue Is Far From Settled

Lip Service to Negro Suffrage

By Henry Lesesne

ATLANTA, Aug. 24 (AP)—This will be recorded as the year that Negro suffrage came to the Deep South. But Negro voting is not wide-spread and obviously the issue is not settled.

The only State in which there has been mass Negro voting in the "white" Democratic primary is Georgia, and the result was ironic.

The solid vote of the Negro—perhaps 100,000 out of a total of 700,000 votes—helped give a plurality of the popular vote to a candidate for Governor who favored a continuation of Negro suffrage, James V. Carmichael. Yet under Georgia's curious county unit system, a man with fewer popular votes won—Eugene Talmadge, who promised before and after his nomination that Negroes will not vote in Georgia again for a long time to come.

(Georgia's county unit system, which gives political dominance to rural Georgia, is now being attacked in the Federal courts. The claim is that it violates the Fourteenth Amendment.)

Arnall Paved Way

THE build-up of the Georgia primary as an epitome of the whole issue of "white supremacy" in the South, provides a dramatic story.

A little over a year ago Georgia's liberal young Governor, Ellis Arnall, who had defeated Talmadge on a reform wave, got the poll tax repealed. He did this under threat of invoking an old law which he said gave him the executive power to repeal it himself.

Talmadge, too, came out for poll tax repeal. It would, he said, enable a lot of poor white folks in Georgia to vote.

(Talmadge, who has served three years as Governor, has boasted that he could carry any county in Georgia that doesn't have streetcars.)

Then, a year ago, Georgians listlessly adopted a new constitution backed by Arnall and opposed tooth and nail by Talmadge.

To vote, the constitution says only that a person must be of good character and be able to understand a republican form of government.

That opened the way for the closest thing to universal suffrage the tradition-bound Deep South ever has seen. Previously Georgia pioneered in lowering the voting age to 18.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in refusing to review a suit started in Georgia, held in effect that the Democratic primary must be thrown open to Negroes.

No Clear-Cut Result

THE Georgia experience apparently did not answer to the complete satisfaction of Deep South politicians whether the Negro is inclined to vote en bloc.

The situation in Georgia was such that the Negro could not honestly have voted otherwise than the way he did. Yet in some recent county and municipal elections in Georgia the Negro split his vote pretty much as white voters did.

In the two-party border States of Tennessee and North Carolina, where Negroes have voted in primaries for years, the Negro apparently has not been inclined to vote on the basis of prejudice rather than principle.

Tennessee is one of the seven States still retaining a poll tax as a requirement to voting; North Carolina long ago did away with it.

The only other State where the situation is analogous to Georgia is Florida. Florida, like Georgia, has a fairly heavy Negro population. It long ago repealed its poll tax.

Negroes voted in Florida for the first time this spring. The voting restrictions in Florida, however, are stricter than they are in Georgia.

The "white supremacy" issue was not raised. There was no race for Governor and the campaign was listless. The Negro vote consequently was relatively small.

That Tax Again

NEGROES voted in Texas this summer in fairly large numbers, but on nothing like the Georgia scale. Texas has a poll tax.

It was in a Texas case that the Supreme Court first held, over two years ago, that Negroes are entitled to vote in the South's Democratic primary—the real election.

Arkansas separated its primaries—that is, provided separate primaries for State and Federal offices—in a move designed to keep Negroes from voting in primaries for State offices. This law recently was upheld by the Arkansas Supreme Court.

Alabama was the first State of the Deep South to open the door to Negro voting. But Alabama has strict voting requirements, including a drastic cumulative poll tax.

For years a few Negroes have voted in some Alabama counties. This summer they voted on a State-wide basis for the first time, but the vote was relatively small. Negro war veterans, as all veterans, are exempt from the Alabama poll tax.

Topped GOP Vote

THE political tradition of the South is more deeply ingrained in Mississippi and South Carolina than anywhere else. Both have heavy Negro populations. The Negro vote in Mississippi is small. In South Carolina Negroes do not vote at all in the "white" primary but have organized their own "Progressive Democratic" Party.

This has no connection with the Democratic Party, but can put up candidates in a general election. In the last general election the Progressive Democrats polled several thousand more votes than the combined Republican vote, split between two factions contesting for national party recognition.

No sooner was the ink dry on the Texas decision than Governor (now Senator) Olin D. Johnston called the South Carolina Legislature into session and it killed every law pertaining to the primaries. The Supreme Court probably will have to rule eventually on the "South Carolina Plan."

Talmadge's Coup

THE South Carolina plan is the one Talmadge proposes to adopt in Georgia. A hindrance is the cherished county unit plan, now protected by law. Talmadge proposes to have the State convention, which he will control, adopt the county unit plan as a part of the party regulations.

Then, in January, he will ask the Legislature to repeal the county unit law and all other laws pertaining to primaries. Presumably this would make the county unit plan a party affair and put it beyond the Supreme Court, at least for a while.

No politician or public figure in Georgia advocates abolition of the county unit system. Since the recent primary, however, there have been suggestions that it might be modified to give the large cities a little more voice in government while maintaining the setup in principle.

Georgia, largest State in area east of the Mississippi, has 159 counties. All of them are small in size and most of them are small in population. Outside of a few large cities the State is largely rural.

Defenders of the county unit system—and it has been law or custom in Georgia for generations—say that the only alternative is rule by the potential big city machines.

Rickshaws on Way Out in Singapore

Singapore (AP).—The day of the rickshawman—the "human horse"—is drawing to an end here.

Singapore municipal commissioners have decided not to renew rickshaw licenses. Since these expire quarterly, within four months rickshaws will have disappeared from the streets. The decision means that 4000 rickshawmen must find other jobs. A survey by the Malayan Tribune showed many of them were over 50 with 30 years of pulling behind them.

The end of the rickshaw will mean a boom for the trishaw, or bicycle-pulled rickshaw. The Rickshaw Association has asked permission for 2000 additional trishaw licenses for rickshawmen.

New 'Windows' From the Dead

Dozens Would Give Eyes to Blind

By William J. Conway

CHICAGO, Aug. 24 (AP).—A widow, a soldier, a housewife and a dozen other persons want their eyes used, after death, to give sight to the blind.

They volunteered in response to a recent appeal by Dr. H. E. Pine, president of the National Optometric Fraternity.

A Washington, D. C., widow, who volunteered her eyes for posthumous charity, reported some people thought it was "a big thing to do.' She added: "Really, it is only sensible."

Dr. Pine considers the showing remarkable, since his plea was not directed to the general public but to members of the fraternity.

EYES from the dead have been used to restore sight to scores of Americans who had clouded corneas—the transparent part of the coating of the eyeball which covers the iris and pupil. Skilled surgeons can replace a clouded section of cornea with a small square of clear cornea taken from a healthy eye. It is much like removing a blackened or frosted window, and putting in a spotless one.

Dr. Pine made his appeal at a meeting in Pittsburgh.

"We spend our lives trying to help people with defective eyesight," he said. "After we're gone we can continue our work. How many will give your eyes so that someone else can see?"

Dr. Pine reports that all but 2 of the 300 members present—eye doctors, illuminating engineers and others interested in vision—accepted his suggestion.

WHEN he returned to Chicago, he drafted a form to be mailed to inquirers. Entitled, "Procedure for Donating Your Eyes," it offers this advice:

Sign a formal release and have your signature witnessed.

Put the release with your personal effects for safekeeping and instruct your family to produce it when you die.

Don't make the gift of your eyes part of your will, because eyes must be used before wills can be probated. (Eyes must be taken from a person within an hour after death and can be preserved only three days.)

Dr. Pine estimates there are about 12,000 blind persons in the United States who could see again if they could obtain new "windows."

THE POST'S BOOKS OF THE WEEK

Occupation Chapter a Shocker

Stowe's Magnum Opus Reads Like the Last Testament of Mankind

By Sterling North

WHILE TIME REMAINS. By Leland Stowe. Knopf. 379 pp. $3.50.

IF you were sitting in the death cell awaiting the electric chair for a crime you had not committed you would move heaven and earth in an attempt to save your precious life.

Well, you and your entire family and your Nation, in fact, all mankind, are sitting in that death cell. Atomic death awaits some 50 per cent of the world's inhabitants in 5 to 15 years unless we immediately begin to form a world government. Stowe agrees with 1000 atomic scientists. The only defense against the bomb is political.

LELAND STOWE

Already a precious year has slipped by. Already we have made appalling errors in handling the atomic problem. Little time remains.

In one of the most passionate, best informed and most readable books of our unhappy era, Leland Stowe writes as though he had been commissioned to draft mankind's final testament. It is the magnum opus of a great reporter.

When you have finished reading it you will be a sadder, a wiser and a more determined man.

Stowe knows the Russians are difficult to deal with. He knows further that the veto power is a fatal flaw in U. N. that must be eliminated.

But the alternative to dealing with Russia is the ultimate total war, destruction of every great city on the globe, a return to savagery by the remaining populations.

And for several reasons too complicated to analyze in a short review, Russia has a far better chance than we have to win an atomic war, once the atomic bomb race has reached its inevitable "fourth phase."

Informed men like Einstein and Urey are very frightened citizens.

Stowe has covered the globe with his eyes wide open. He knows colonialism is dead. Asia probably holds the key to the future. All Europe is going left, but not necessarily communistic. Feudalism, even in Spain, is doomed.

Meanwhile our brief, precious moment of leadership is being squandered by unintelligent men in Washington, by a Nation which is still in its political infancy, by troops giving an appallingly bad impression of us abroad (this chapter is really shocking).

World government or world destruction? The clock is ticking off the minutes. And we are in the death cell twiddling our thumbs.

JANEY JEEMS. By Bernice Kelly Harris. Doubleday. 306 pp. $2.50.

THE O. Henry ending to this tale is not mentioned in the story itself, and not one reader in 10,000 will catch it without guidance.

Apparently this is the story of a family of Carolina hill folk, deeply religious, industrious, compassionate. They represent the very best in traditional American pioneering. Jeems builds his own home from logs, lays up the chimney with rocks and clay, clears land, marries the unforgettable Janey from the sinister adjoining farm and with her rears a large and God-fearing family of children.

BERNICE HARRIS

Janey and her upright husband fend off the superstition which seems to emanate from the Cat Brown place next door, willed for 99 years to a ghost. They endanger their precious acres to build a church. Somehow they manage to educate their children, having endowed them from childhood with culture and manners.

The songs, the folklore, the rich and racy argot of the hill people of the Southern highlands saturates this book, even to the ballads that must have come from England.

Offhand I would have said that here is the best of the Scotch-Irish stock—the tall, handsome, vital men who furnished the finest citizens of the Southern highlands.

Who says that breeding does not pay?

Actually these superior citizens are Negroes. And unless you read Page 54 very closely you will miss the single clue to their color. It is a salutary experience to have so deeply felt the passions and aspirations of those of another race. It reemphasizes the fact that all men are brothers.

Ask yourself when you have read this book if you are as qualified to be an American citizen as Janey or her husband Jeems.

Man the Maker; From Fire to Atom. By Eileen J. Garrett and Abril Lamarque. Creative Age Press. 116 pp. $2.50.

THIS pictorial record of the alleged progress of mankind is based upon the supposition that man is still the master of his fate and the captain of his soul.

I'll bet the authors and editors of this book a couple of rounds of nectar and ambrosia in paradise that man—clever little gadget-mad simian—has concocted his ultimate lethal weapon.

We have certainly proved ourselves to be an industrious species.

Fire, the wheel, gunpowder, metals, boats, flying machines, the gasoline engine, electricity, printing, radar, rockets and finally fissionable atoms have become our servants and our means of mass murder.

As this book itself proves with an abundance of excellent pictures, every invention has been used both for peace and for war—both constructively and destructively.

This should indicate that even atomic power will find its fabulous peacetime uses, making a world in which we could live virtually without drudgery and on an incomparably higher standard.

Possibly, it is true!

But as Pierrepont B. Noyes points out in "Gentlemen: You Are Mad"—when a man has achieved control of such a weapon as the atomic bomb capable of total destruction of the species, and at the same time has achieved not more than 25 per cent control of his own eccentric, passionate and half-understood actions, the chance for survival of *Homo sapiens* is indeed a perilous gamble.

Ten gets you 20 we are entering the last quarter century of "civilization."

Murder Cavalcade. Mystery Writers of America. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. 432 pp. $3.

TWENTY accessories before the fact have assisted in the murder of at least that many victims in "Murder Cavalcade"—an oversized vacation package of gore and detection.

The authors have broken somewhat with the totems and tabus of fictional murder. While it is true that in most of these stories every character is a suspect, occasionally these iconoclasts have let professionals solve a crime, have let criminals go unpunished, or have spun their tale from some point of view other than that of the detective.

DOROTHY HUGHES

In two unsavory instances they have attempted to mix humor with homicide to the detriment of both. Skip lightly over August Derleth's appalling attempt to parody Conan Doyle, and Richard Burke's not so amusing "Corpse in Grandma's Bed."

But do not miss Craig Rice's smooth tale of murder in the death house (why didn't Paul Palmer carefully examine that rope, Miss Rice?) Baynard Kendrick's twisteroo of shipboard smuggling and sudden death, or Robert Arthur's uncanny chiller linked to extrasensory perception.

But I question the payoff in "The Crime in the Envelope" by Ken Crossen. (What was the third partner doing all this time, Mr. Crossen?)

As for the three crook stories: Kurt Steel's is rather confused and nonconclusive; and Percival Wilde's presupposes an abnormally bright cop. But Lawrence Treat's "Twenty Dollar Debt" is the only story of its kind I have read in years which shows character development and a social conscience—has, in fact, elements of literature.

Crimes Passionels are not my favorite reading, but Dorothy B. Hughes condenses Mr. Dreiser's "American Tragedy" (or contemporary equivalent) into 13 pages. Helen McCloy will keep you awake with "The Nameless Clue" even though the detective is the time-worn fearless reporter.

Then there are "Fact-Fiction" stories (nothing is paradoxical to a mystery writer) and some actual, cross-their-hearts "fact crime" reports: the Maybrick case and the Lonergan murder.

Topping it off is a list of the "Golden Twenty" books of "human blood and human bloodhounds" chosen by that indefatigable duo, "Ellery Queen"—the only author who can justifiably use the editorial "We."

Well, pay your money and take your choice! You can be murdered in this volume by gun, candlestick, arsenic, rope, falling glass, strangulation or illuminating gas. And you can help solve the crime by assisting criminal lawyer, ship's detective, doctor, mastermind, reporter, boarding-house keeper, or even policeman.

Happy homicides!

JOHN JENNINGS
... Becalmed in Bedford

'Sea' Story's More 4-Poster Than 4-Master

The Salem Frigate. By John Jennings. Doubleday. 500 pp. $3.

Tom Tisdale, accountant-turned-doctor, is huddling home one rain-swept night in 1799 when he comes upon the unconscious form of one Ben Price, who is up to his ears damming, with his naked body, the torrent of water rushing a'ong a flooded Salem gutter. Good old Tom takes Ben—whom he has never seen before—home to his room and nurses him back to health.

In reciprocation Ben proceeds, in the order named, to (a) marry the girl Tom loves, (b) commit adultery at picnics with the girl Tom has married, (c) become otherwise uncooperative.

It takes the Salem Frigate—which is the USS Essex—about 100 solid pages to get out of the New England bedrooms and put to sea. After that the sailing of the story becomes smoother. Part III, the saga of the Salem boys at Tripoli, is a rousing adventure yarn of the Black Rose variety, and it is neatly spun. Part IV, while it boasts no Arabian seductresses, is more of the same, this time concerning the Essex and the War of 1812.

A foreword written, as is the rest of the book, in the first person singular of Tom Tisdale, says that some reason should be given for the telling of this tale. In this point Mr. Jennings and I agree. I rather thought that Tom would have been far better off to leave Ben to soak his head in that Massachusetts gutter, and so avoid all the sticky business which ends in just about everyone's unhappy demise.

HORACE SUTTON.

All in the Family

Dorothy Ogley and her mother, M. Goodwin Cleland, collaborated on "Iron Land," a novel of Minnesota just after the Civil War

A Ghost Town Of Old Texas Walks Again

Maverick Town: The Story of Old Tascosa, by John L. McCarty (University of Oklahoma Press; $3.)

Some of this reads like Wild West fiction and some like a list of real estate transfers, but it is all history, written with seeming relish for frontier gunplay and horseplay, spiced with some imagination and lovingly documented with old timers' tales.

Tascosa grew up at an easy crossing of the Canadian River in the Texas Panhandle. Before settlers came it was an Indian and traders' camp. In the seventies it became a shopping place for ranchers and a playground for cowboys driving herds north across the Staked Plain toward Dodge City, Kans.

There were never more than 59 business establishments and houses in the place, but there once were seven saloons. Billy the Kid, the notorious murderer and horse-thief, and his gang once lived in Tascosa, and one night in 1886 four men were shot to death in its streets and saloons.

Tascosa was the seat of 10 Texas counties, and white and Mexican, vigilante and outlaw, rancher and homesteader fought around it. Then railroads passed the place up and ranchers backed rival towns.

Since about 1915 Tascosa has been a ghost town. It has been haunting McCarty and his readers for years. The author is assistant publisher of the Amarillo Globe and News.

Says Editor of New Volume:

Lincoln Just Missed The Literary Calling

By Clip Boutell

"WITH a little different environment Abraham Lincoln would have been a writer by profession," says Roy P. Basler, editor of "Abraham Lincoln: His Speeches and Writings," which is being published September 30 by World with a preface by Carl Sandburg. "It's clear to me that Lincoln was a conscious literary artist right from the time he returned from the Black Hawk War."

Professor Basler was busily signing 650 copies of the limited edition of his book prior to leaving for Peabody College in Tennessee to take up his new position as head of the English department. (The limited will sell for $7.50 and the trade edition for $3.75.)

Why a new book about Lincoln? According to Professor Basler, who has gone back to the original sources, Nicolay and Hay's "Complete Works of Abraham Lincoln" is badly in need of revision. The errors in the transcription and editing of Lincoln's letters to his Springfield friend Joshua Speed, says Basler, run as high as 15 and 20 to the page.

Inevitably the conversation veered around to Lincoln's humor.

"Apparently he liked a good off-color story as much as anyone," said Professor Basler, illustrating his point with a little item which was definitely not suitable for a family newspaper. "Lincoln's humor is almost always ironical and it has a bite," he continued. "That's too often overlooked. Herndon used his remark about Niagara Falls—'Why, Billy, that's a heck of a lot of water'—to try to show a lack of perception. Herndon couldn't see how funny the remark was."

Speaking of his research for the present volume, on which he has been working since 1935, the professor added: "One of the delights of studying Lincoln is the wonderful people you meet and correspond with—not just the top men like Carl Sandburg and Oliver R. Barrett. Almost everywhere I go there is a Lincoln bug, and he's an interesting fellow to know."

Barefoot at Anchor

MAX SHULMAN, author of that very funny book, "The Zebra Derby," will be in New York for several months while he works on the musical show based on his "Barefoot Boy With Cheek," which will be produced by George Abbot . . . The first published short story by Mary Jane Ward, author of "The Snake Pit," appears in the current issue of Today's Woman . . .

John Mason Brown has addressed a copy of his new book to this column with the suggestive inscription: "It's more blessed to syndicate than to be syndicated against." That makes it almost imperative that I call attention to the fact that it is entitled, "Seeing Things," that it is being published by Whittlesey House on September 16, and that it is a collection of some 40 of his engaging essays which originally appeared in the Saturday Review . . .

Huckster Hacker

Thomas Heggen, a soft-spoken young man of 26 who spent four years in the Navy, is now in the book department of the Readers Digest, and he informed me the other day that he had recently been engaged in hacking "The Hucksters" down to size for the "Little Wonder." "It will appear in the September issue of the Digest," he said, "and I think we improved the hell out of it. We took the woman out."

That was just in passing. The reason I was interviewing Mr. Heggen was, of course, because he is the author of that equally terrific novel, "Mister Roberts," which has just been published by Houghton Mifflin. And that's not just my opinion. The Atlantic Monthly ran a few chapters from "Mister Roberts," and the reaction was greater than from anything since "The Egg and I." And now the Digest is also taking a piece for that same September issue . . .

Howard Fast, author of "The American," etc., is selecting and editing "The Best Short Stories of Theodore Dreiser" for publication by World next spring . . .

Honest Woman

JUST before leaving for my vacation I had a chance to talk with Lin Taiyi, author of "The Golden Coin," which was published by John Day a few months ago. Now 20 years old (her first novel, "War Tide," was published when she was 17), she is the daughter of Lin Yutang, but she will not allow her publisher to mention the connection. She wants to stand on her own feet.

"You know what I think is awful?" she said. "It's selling a woman's book by her looks. I'd rather look like Sinclair Lewis and write like him.'

Miss Lin served in China just after the end of the war as a captain in the Chinese army medical corps and she hopes to go back to school in Peking next year.

A GLAMOROUS English teenager is the heroine of "Summer in April" (Lippincott), a slight, improbable novel by Donald McArdle, slanted for feminine readers. The author is a former silent movie star and is the brother of Dorothy McArdle, who wrote "The Unforeseen"

The Low Road To Astronomy

Sun, Moon and Stars, by W. T. Skilling and R. S. Richardson (Whittlesey House; $2.50). A Primer for Star-Gazers, by Henry M. Neely (Harper & Brothers, $3.75).

There is a timeliness, apparently accidental, in the two books for novices listed above. They will help readers understand inevitable new discoveries of things beyond the stratosphere.

"Sun, Moon and Stars" is an introduction to astronomy and treats of the usual celestial bodies plus comets, meteors and asteroids. There is also an interesting chapter on astronomers and observatories which makes the point that practically all scientific observations today are made by photography, and the deglamorized astronomer sometimes must spend days making routine, seven-figure long calculations in measuring the plates.

The author of the "Primer for Star-Gazers" says star-gazing is no more difficult than a crossword puzzle. He produces relatively simple charts to prove it.

All About a Scurrilous Skipper And a Battle of Potted Palms

MISTER ROBERTS. By Thomas Heggen. Houghton Mifflin. 221 pp. $2.50.

Quality has a way of proving itself in the long run. You probably think at this moment that you have read all the war novels you want to. You would doubtless add to that the opinion that a very few first novels by young former Navy lieutenants are enough in any single season. We would agree with you. But there must always be an exception, and "Mister Roberts" is it.

Sooner or later you are going to read this saga of the USS Reluctant, a naval auxiliary, and start pushing it at your friends.

It is nearly everything a good novel should be. It is adult. It has strong undercurrents of emotion. It is also hilariously funny without ever being slapstick. It uses a close approximation of actual masculine speech and yet it has been written with astonishing grace.

The Reluctant sweated out the war in the Pacific on a regular run from Tedium to Apathy, with only an occasional break at Monotony and Ennui. One voyage to Elysium gives the crew a long-overdue shore leave.

The ship never sees any action. Her guns have only been fired once—and that time at a floating branch. Her complement is in no danger save from death by boredom. And it is that aspect that Mr. Heggen investigates—the complex interplay of personalities abraded by largely unnecessary routine and the stupidity of an incompetent, subtly sadistic captain.

As Ensign Pulver says at one point: "The Japs won't bother this bucket. They know an ally when they see one." The skipper is the enemy, and Lieutenant Roberts is the man to lead the forces of retaliation.

Incident after incident rings true as the novel progresses. It is difficult to select any one for special mention, although probably the battle of the captain's potted palms should have the honors.

Don't miss this book.

CLIP BOUTELL.

A Good Novel Revolves in Book Circles

The Dazzling Crystal. By Janet Schane. Reynal & Hitchcock. 246 pp. $2.50.

The heroine of this novel is a "nice" girl caught in a situation which even her worldly friends regard as ugly. Daughter of a Harvard professor, Judy married Nicky Hoffman knowing nothing of his previous unconventional relationship with Mark Sauter.

This is a novel of Good and Evil. The moral is not "be good," but "learn to adjust to inevitable evil."

Mark is a publisher, a man of taste who gives lovely dinners. He has the morals of a bad child; what he wants he takes, regardless of the consequences to others. Judy Hoffman is timid, tender, ethical, deeply in love.

The relations of these two with Nicky are unwound against a background of the tonier New York publishing circles (somewhat overglamorized).

For a first novel this is a dandy job. Somewhere in her book the author remarks that novels are long because writers are lazy. She has pruned her own book and given it a strong and simple structure. She knows the society of which she tells—in which naivete and thick ankles are the only sins. Her people tend to talkiness, not entirely excusable even though they are articulate types who work out their problems in speech. But her characterizations are good, except for Nicky, who is never more than a cardboard lover, as lifeless as Judy and Mark are real.

Although the problems in this book are moral, the author is no moralist, rather a psychiatrist who watches the patient flounder, then steps in at the crucial moment with sensible advice—in this case, to face facts and make the best of them. The amoral society she pictures seems startlingly familiar.—MARTHA MacGREGOR.

Aircraft Yearbook

Seven hundred pages of text, photographs, charts, tables and index are contained in "The Aircraft Yearbook for 1946," edited by Howard Mingos (Lanciar, $6.) It is put out by the Aircraft Industries Association.

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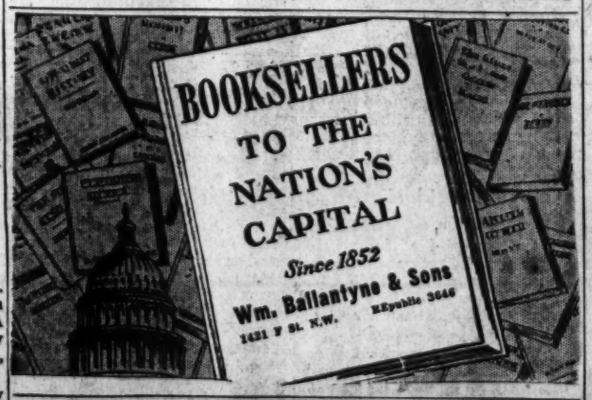

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1. "The Hucksters," by Frederic Wakeman (Rinehart).
2. "This Side of Innocence," by Taylor Caldwell (Scribner's).
3. "Britannia Mews," by Margery Sharp (Little, Brown).
4. "Rhubarb," by H. Allen Smith (Doubleday).
5. "The Snake Pit," by Mary Jane Ward (Random).
6. "Then and Now," by W. Somerset Maugham (Doubleday).

NONFICTION

1. "The Egg and I," by Betty MacDonald (Lippincott).
2. "Peace of Mind," by Joshua Loth Liebman (Simon & Schuster).
3. "I Chose Freedom," by Victor Kravchenko (Scribner's).
4. "Top Secret," by Ralph Ingersoll (Harcourt Brace).
5. "The Great Globe Itself," by William C. Bullitt (Scribner's).
6. "The Scarlet Tree," by Sir Osbert Sitwell (Little, Brown).

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Underwood & Underwood Photos

MISS ANN FRANCOIS NORCOTT, 14-year-old "southpaw" sketcher, nurtures ambitions to be a commercial fashion artist. Above, in the summer garden at Kew Gardens Apartments, she takes inspiration from the fantastic hats pictured in current fashion magazines

A PRIZE-WINNING seascape started Thomas Felt on a serious art career at the age of 13. Now, at 16, this Woodrow Wilson High School junior, on summer vacation at Scientists' Cliffs on the Chesapeake, still pursues the sea for inspiration, using his sister, Betty Felt, as a model

JOSEF PERE HERZBRUN'S heart is in sculpturing even though he has been drafted by the Army for Fort Meade training. Weekends find him in his garage-studio completing work on his prize-winning "War Orphans," granite piece of sculpture which he chiseled out with his own hand-forged tools

Budding Artists Claim They're 'Regular Guys'

By Marjorie Binford Woods

WHAT'S happened to the artists who used to munch stale bread in rat-infested garrets or live as romanticists in isolated ivory towers?

"It's all bosh that artists are necessarily neurotics," say, in effect, the scores of art students I talked with around Washington. "We want to be considered 'regular guys' socially, because we are."

French berets and arty manners are mere superficialities with which few serious artists have any patience, I discovered.

"Why shouldn't drawing, painting and sculpturing stack up with other professions?" the brush-clan asks. "We put in years of basic study just as any doctor or lawyer does, and go through the same hard work to gain our ends."

The catch, however, is that creative art doesn't pay off with a livable wage. A recent poll conducted by the Magazine of Art shows that $1150 is the average annual income of American free-lance artists, topnotchers included.

"This lack of dollars and cents recognition puts every artist behind the eight-ball even before he starts his career," the students point out. "He knows he can't live by his painting alone and must have a supplementary job."

Exhibit, Fellowship Spur Students

But the boys and girls aren't beefing actually. They figure today's artist has a good chance to make a living on the side by teaching or pursuing other lines of work which leave leisure for their talents.

At American University the Career in Painting Course inaugurated two years ago permits an earnest craftsman to fit his academic curriculum around his painting. It's a progressive step, collegiates feel, since most schools require the arts to take a secondary place in course planning.

"Three-hour classes five mornings a week have been attended by 85 students this summer and the interest has been encouraging," explained William Calfee, chairman of the university's department of painting and sculpture.

In a two-week exhibit, which opened last Sunday, the work of Robert Gates' water color landscape classes is being shown at the newly acquired art gallery on the campus. An added school inducement to those talented in the plastic arts is an Academy of Time Fellowship of $1000 to be awarded next winter.

"Returned war veterans have flocked to our summer classes," comments Instructor Gates. "Many hope to follow art as a career. Others are studying it as a basis for other artistic careers and some are taking it merely for the enjoyment it affords in self-expression."

John H. Smith, American University sophomore, took up brush work with serious intent when he returned from three years' Army service and enrolled in the landscape class this summer. A Corcoran scholarship winner in 1941, John hopes to make a name for himself as a painter, but realistically expects to have to teach art to keep eating regularly. "Rustochre," the painting of a factory near Key Bridge, is one of three pictures he entered in the current exhibit.

Even English Instructor Spends Time on Hobby

Laicita Gregg, a former Wac corporal who served in New Guinea and the Philippines, has dabbled in paints since she was four. "Paint-

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

New Ambassador Is Distinguished Surgeon

Argentinians Promise To Be Popular

By Peggy Preston

AFTER a lapse of three years the family of an Argentine Ambassador again is residing at the embassy on New Hampshire ave.

Since the well-established Rapils left in 1943 the embassy has housed a couple of "bachelor" envoys from Buenos Aires—Adrian Escobar and Ibarro Garcia—neither of whose appointments was permanent enough to warrant bringing their families here. But the trio that moved into the embassy 10 days ago gives every appearance of settling down for a good, long stay.

Those who have met the newcomers—father, mother and daughter—hope their residence here will be a lasting one, for it is an interesting family, far from run-of-the-mill.

First off, there is the family name, Ivanissevich. Nothing traditionally Latin there. Of central European origin, the name is inherited from the Ambassador's grandfather, who migrated to Argentina. It reminds one that North America does not have sole claim to the title of "Melting Pot."

Distinguished Surgeon

Secondly, Ambassador Ivanissevich is Dr. Oscar Ivanissevich when he is at home, and distinguished as Argentina's foremost surgeon. He has taught at the University of Buenos Aires and long has been an outstanding leader in medical circles. On several occasions he has visited this country, once on an exchange medical scholarship with Stanford University. Only 51 years old, Dr. Ivanissevich deserted a life-long career to take over his present post.

This is his first sally into official life and it is one he instigated himself. Believing it to be the duty of all citizens to offer their services to their country, he asked his President how he could help. President Peron replied by appointing him to the important post of Ambassador to the United States.

Dr. Ivanissevich accepted at once, immediately made plans to close his office, turn his practice over to others. His family took the sudden change in their lives with equal aplomb. The senora quickly closed their country and town houses, packed their trunks and helped her post-deb daughter, Elena, to select clothes.

Speaks English Well

Senora de Ivanissevich is a tall, slender woman, who looks and is typically Spanish. Her family migrated from Spain 500 years ago and her face is the patrician one of a distinguished lineage. As the wife of a doctor, she has never before been called upon to entertain officially, but the change of roles will apparently be an easy one for her. She speaks English well, has a quiet, easy manner and all the earmarks of a successful embassy hostess.

Until the season starts this fall, she and her daughter are making the most of their free time. Already they have visited all the local sights.

They've been to Mount Vernon, the White House, the Capitol, the National Art Gallery, Lee Mansion and several other landmarks which many Washingtonians have forgotten existed. One of them is the Franciscan Monastery, where they were impressed with the collection of altars, replicas of famous ones in Europe.

One of the senora's chief delights here is going to market. In Argentina she had a servant who attended to this detail of housekeeping. Here, without a complete staff, she began seeing to the marketing herself, intends to keep it up because she enjoys it. She likes all our vegetables and thinks our meat is better than the famed Argentine beef.

Plans Tour

Elena is a thoroughly Latin-looking young lady with dark hair and eyes and a pretty figure. She plans to attend college this fall, will major in history and literature. A fourth member of the family is Tuly, an 8-year-old wire-haired fox terrier, who has the run of the embassy and is the special pet of his mistress, Elena.

One of the things the Ambassador plans to do this winter is to make a country-wide tour of Argentine consulates. In this he is going to be joined by his wife and daughter, who want to visit as many States as possible. First trip on their schedule is to New York, where early in September they'll welcome a group of Argentine midshipmen who are on a summer cruise.

Even a Peace Conference Seems Familiar

Paris Lives, Laughs and Loves Again!

By Iris Ashley Knowles

WITH the eyes of the world on Paris, I was especially pleased this week to meet someone just back from there. In reply to my eager questions I learned Paris again is becoming the mecca for earnest students of the arts. Romance walks in the gardens of the Tuileries and little by little the beautiful City of Light is putting the stars back in her hair.

Paris still stands, her buildings almost unscathed by the war. She has her scars, of course. There are bullet marks on the facades and monuments of the Place de la Concorde and along the Rue de Rivoli. Discarded French and German tanks sit side by side in front of Notre Dame and alongside Napoleon's cannon on the Place des Invalides. For the rest, buildings have been repaired and windows replaced.

Paris has washed the blood from her face, at least.

Bois Is Greener

There has been so little smoke in these fuelless years that the trees are greener and have more leaves than ever before. The Bois de Boulogne has lush green grass in place of the tired brown earth of a city park. The windows of the shops on the Champs Elysees are large and shiny as ever, but there are no big Cadillacs, Renaults and Rolls Royces to tempt your pocket.

Instead there are one or two tiny Citroens. Gas is limited and expensive at about 50 cents a gallon, and so it is the epoch of the beetlebuggy. The roads are full of little Citroens (some of them 16 years old and only 5 h. p.) and Simkas from which emerge at times the elegant legs of fashionable ladies and, at others, gentlemen who are too rotund for the little doors and who calmly pull themselves through the sliding roof.

Women still appear incredibly chic. Not so much black these days. The streets are gay with colored prints. Little couturieres are busy as never before, altering styles, reversing materials. Madame cannot afford the big dress houses, but she will look smart or die! Hats are seldom worn and the midinettes are copying American girls by wearing flowers on their hair.

Women Still Smart

Madame's tailor-made has a high neckline and diagonal revers like a Napoleonic soldier. Day dresses are very short at the hem and very low at the neck. Evening dresses (worn only at private soirees) are draped over the hips and of very beautiful materials (hidden from the Germans).

The famous dress houses are busy designing and selling for export. Madame Paris cannot pay 30,000 francs (120 francs for $1) for her new gown, but in the United States that will not be so expensive, for the models will be reproduced and sold in every large city. Incidentally, France has received her first shipment of raw silk from Japan.

The black market restaurants have almost disappeared. Nowadays, restaurants are classified and, according to their status, are allotted official menus at official prices. You may supplement your menu—also at official prices—so that although you can, if you wish, pay a great deal for a long meal you also can order a menu at prices comparable to those of restaurants over here. Meat is scarce, but on the whole it is possible to eat quite well in a Paris restaurant today.

Restaurants Gay

For the first time since '39 transport is available to Parisians and so the city is fairly empty. This leads to an absence of queues and a plethora of bachelors. It is easy to dine out spontaneously at a good restaurant and there is an atmosphere of freedom and gaiety that is almost prewar.

Along the Seine the little outdoor eating places are opening up. Softly shaded table lamps are lit and hands are held shamelessly across the white cloth. Music rises to the night sky from the Armenonville in the Bois where husbands and wives go dancing, not always with each other.

The French people are interested, of course, in the Peace Conference, but they cannot altogether suppress a feeling of wry humor. They stand around and, with a deep subconscious knowledge born of hundreds of years' experience, watch the delegates. Paris has seen a good many conferences and the wry smile is because this one probably will prove no more ineffectual than the others.

One other strangely pleasant consequence of the fuel short-

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

Hoofbeats Set the Pace at Saratoga

Washington, Virginia Horselovers Follow the Ponies

Bert Morgan Photos.

Mrs. Eugene Carusi, one of Washington's expert horsewomen, is squired by Harold Talbott and Morton L. Schwartz (right) of New York and Virginia.

The Walter Chryslers, up from North Wales, their Warrenton estate, are regular attendants during the meet

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, with Mrs. Vanderbilt, saw his Now and Again first over the finish line on Wednesday

Tricks for Teens

By Nancy Pepper

Fashion Editor of Calling All Girls Magazine

Co-ed Fashions

WHEN boy meets girl at school this fall they're both going to be wearing the same clothes. Seems designers of teen-age fashions have viewed with alarm your raids on the boys' departments, so they've decided to keep you in your own high school shops with feminine versions of what your favorite boy friend is wearing.

BUFFALO GAL—Those wild western and woolly checks your Tall, Dark and Intelligent (well, they can't ALL be handsome) is wearing have found their way to your own teen department. Look for them in shirts, jackets or trim suits, combined with plain color.

"V" FOR "VERY SHARP"—And "V" for the necklines of those sleeveless sweaters made exactly like his. Wear a bright yellow one over your plaid shirt and all you'll need is a Crew Cut.

HOARD YOUR CORDS—Remember how you used to sneak into the boys' department for your corduroy jacket? Well, this way to your own Teen Department where they're selling boy-style corduroy jackets, actually made for you by a boys' wear manufacturer.

BAT WING BEAUTIES—Remember, long ago, when we told you about that high school boy in Salt Lake City who was making unusual shirts with Bat Wing sleeves for his classmates. Well, a fabric manufacturer became interested and arranged to supply our designing high schooler, Lory, with enough fabric and now those Bat Wing shirts are being sold in teen departments all over the country. You and your Steady should wear them to show that he's your Shoo Fly Pie and you're his Apple Pan Dowdy.

Putti, Putti

"CEMENT mixer, putti-putti; cement mixer, putti-putti"—that's your favorite lyric and you wouldn't trade it for a sonnet by Shakespeare. It didn't take long for this charming chantey to invade your vocabularies. Here's what we've been hearing around the soda fountains:

CEMENT MIXER—Your new name for the electric shaker that roughs up your Double Malted.

WHO WANTS A BUCKET OF CEMENT?—Who'll take this Drip off my hands?

FUGITIVE FROM A CEMENT MIXER—New description of anyone you don't like.

PUTTI PUTTI—Re-Bop for Hubba Hubba.

Well, as one cement mixer said to another, "Let's get married and have a little sidewalk running all around the house." That's a Pun, Son!

After A Fashion

Go Back to School in Plaids, Go Back in Men's Wear Gray;
Go Back in Tuck-In Sweaters—the magazines all say.
So is it any wonder that my first big concern
Is what I'm going to WEAR—not what I'm going to LEARN?

Flower Show

IT'S NOT too late to put on a flower show when you wear your sheer summer blouses and dirndl skirts. The calendar may say fall is near, but the thermometer is still up in the air, and you'll be one last rose of summer who won't be left blooming alone.

UNDER COVER—Embroider a corsage of flowers on the upper left side of your white slip and it will show through your sheer white cotton peasant blouse. Or, cut out a flower design from some printed chintz and applique it on. Dainty does it every time.

TRICK FOR TICKERS—Instead of wearing his picture inside that old wrist watch case (and, if you know your Tricks for Teens, you know that's an Oldie), you wear one of the flowers from your last corsage. Might be a good way of hinting that it's Time for another.

THE REAL THING—We should have had this report earlier, but we've just heard that you've been making jewelry of real flowers to wear with your off-shoulder blouses. You string flowers into necklaces and bracelets.

Three To Get Ready

REMEMBER that old rhyme about "one for the money, two to go, three to get ready, and—"? Well, we have the "three" and we hope you have money saved from your summer job, because it's a trio of fashion hits you'll find on the B. D. G. C. when you go back to school. That stands for best-dressed-girl-on-campus, and it might as well be y-o-u!

HOSE HATS—Otherwise known as stocking caps are going to the heads of the class. Wear 'em long, knot in the middle and finish off with yard gadgets, if you like. Make one in jersey to match your new jersey two-piecer; knit or crochet one with mitts to match for games.

HEART AND STOLE—No wonder your heart is set on one of those new skirts with stoles to match! A stole, in case you don't know, is a scarf-like job that you sling over your shoulders and belt around the waist. If you're making a plaid skirt, buy extra fabric for a stole. You'll look like a dream-come-true.

BAG THE BELT—Everybody will have a belt bag, so you'll have one too. The little bag hangs at one side and it's big enough for your milk-and-mad money, lipstick and comb. There are special bags for girls who must carry glasses between classes.

Town Talk

Long-Closed French Embassy Attic Is Found to Be Real Treasure Trove!

By Eva Hinton

AN attic is every woman's treasure trove! It's at once the fascinating dusty cave where she unearths treasure and the cedar and mothball scented stronghold where she stores it. A family without an attic is to be pitied and an attic without a family is even more bereft.

When chic and capable Mme. Bonnet, wife of the French Ambassador, mounted to the vast recesses of the embassy's attic, she brought liveliness to shrouded mounds and cobwebby vistas that had been locked up since Vichy Ambassador Henri Haye was "given his papers" by the State Department. The attic also had been shut for years before the John Hayes Hammond family, original owners, sold the house to the French government.

Mme. Bonnet was searching for pieces to furnish the Keith Merrills' house, which was bought and turned into the French Chancery in early summer. With the aid of Jean Claude Winckler of the embassy staff, off came the attic dust covers, open flew the creaking lids and out came treasures far beyond the hopes of the searchers.

Two richly-colored Gobelins tapestries came to light and a handsome Louis XVI desk. The latter now adds charm to the Ambassador's office in the chancery and the tapestries grace the walls of the reception rooms.

Two antique, historic paintings also were discovered, one a battle scene of General Lafayette at the Battle of Yorktown, the other a portrait of Admiral de Grasse, who commanded the French ships aiding the Americans at Yorktown.

TO these historical trophies the attic explorers added two fine chandeliers of Baccarat crystal and four standing lamps, designed for some Roman scene at the Paris Opera, that were sent here about 1910. Now they all shed a gentle glow in the chancery salons.

Miraculously not moth-eaten was a huge rug, which, according to an inscription woven in the edge, was fabricated at the Royal Carpet Works in Spain.

I very well remember it before the war—on the floor of the large salon in the embassy. Then it had an air of brash youth and its colors were rather garish. But the sojourn with the shades of the attic has given it a mellow, philosophical look and softer colors.

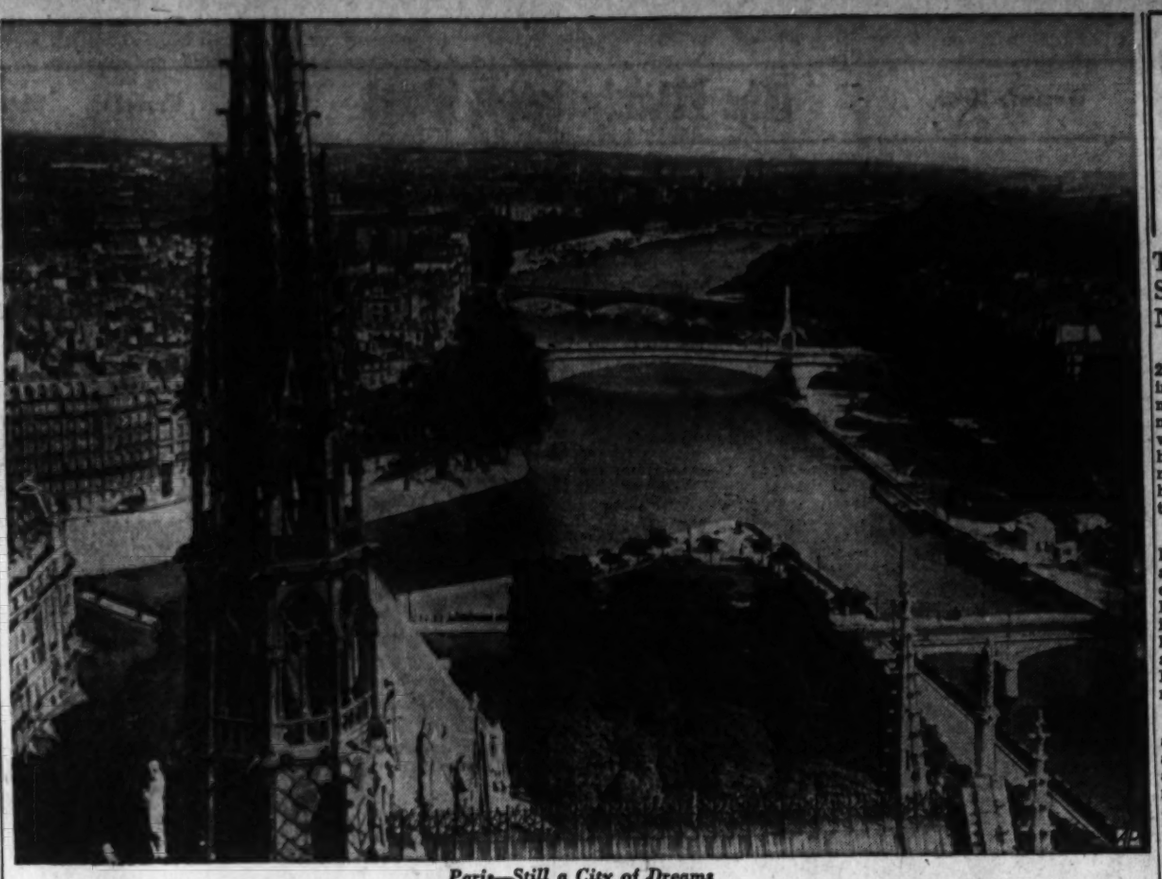
With her usual taste and ingenuity Mme. Bonnet herself added screens, prints, modern pieces and all the other furnishings which make the French chancery one of the most attractive houses in Washington.

THUMBING through some of the stunning French magazines which are being published now, I came across a picture of Mme. Bonnet in the Paris summer album of Vogue. She sits at her Louis XV desk and, I hate to say it, the picture does more justice to the handsome desk than to the lovely lady working at it!

The same edition carries a picture of the Duchess of Windsor, also not flattering. But I hear that a really good recent photograph of her with the Duke is the Duchess' latest gift to Mrs. Buchanan Merryman, her adored "Aunt Bessie." The Duke is photographed in kilts standing beside glamorous Wallis, who wears an evening gown and long, formal white gloves.

Paris Vogue says of the Duchess that she has come back to her favorite haunts in France "with the same simplicity, the same grace, and the same supreme elegance that she had when she went away."

In the well-gotten-up French review, "Elites," I found a snap of "Senator Conaly" and Mr. Byrnes looking on at the Longchamps race track." "Senator Conaly" is really Senator Arthur Vandenberg, even to cigar and Anthony Eden hat!



Paris—Still a City of Dreams

Paris Lives and Laughs Again

Continued from Page 1.

age, besides the green of the trees and Bois, is that houses have been well washed by rain and not re-powdered by soot. Once again the houses of Paris glow palely yellow, giving an air of eighteenth-century grace and charm.

On Sundays there are, as of old, the races. The little beetle cars rush out to Chantilly or Autuell and you can lose your shirt as easily as you could in 1939.

But it is on Sunday evening that time really stands still. The streets are quiet and in the apartment houses the small old-fashioned elevators are resting from their endless, dignified rise and fall. The concierge is brewing his cup of beef bouillon and all along the streets wafts the savory smell. Chairs appear in the doorways, precursors of a good gossip. What will they talk of? World affairs maybe, fishing certainly. We do not know for sure if we are in Paris 1939 or 1946—we know only that it is Sunday evening in Paris and soon night must fall.

Parties and Club Events Vary Program for Leesburg Visitors

LEESBURG, VA., Aug. 24.—The Rev. J. S. Montgomery, retired Presbyterian minister, formerly of Leesburg but now of Daytona Beach, Fla., a guest here last week, now is attending the silver anniversary celebration of the Bible Conference at Massanetta Springs, near Harrisonburg. He will return to Leesburg for a longer visit before returning South.

Elder and Mrs. H. H. Lefferts spent the weekend in Southampton, Pa., and visited their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Horace L. Lefferts, in Wilmington, Del. They were accompanied home by their grandchildren, Leedom and Emily Lefferts, who will stay in Leesburg while their parents are in New York vacationing.

Also on a vacation in New York are Mr. and Mrs. Miles S. Lefferts, Arlington, another son and daughter-in-law.

Miss Courtney Seigle, Staunton, Va., was the weekend guest of Miss Ella Lee McDonald. She was accompanied to Leesburg by her brother, Bobby Seigle. The Seigles, with their mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Seigle, formerly owned Greenway Farm.

Visitors Honored

Miss Helena Fletcher, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Robert H. Fletcher, Leesburg and Washington, was the guest in whose honor the Rev. and Mrs. J. Armistead Welbourn entertained Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Chapin Huntington, Washington and Bluemont, entertained at cocktails at their mountain home this week, and Mr. and Mrs. Edgar J. Orme, jr., were hosts to the Twentieth Century Club.

Mrs. Allan W. Cooke, Glendale, Ohio, has arrived to visit the Rev. and Mrs. J. Armistead Welbourn. Miss Holly Blee, California, is the guest of her uncle and aunt, Col. and Mrs. H. H. Blee. Mr. and Mrs. G. Winthrop Sands of New York were weekend guests of Dr. and Mrs. John A. Gibson.

Goes to Florida

Mr. and Mrs. S. Murray Rust have left for their camp in Maine. Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Rust, jr., left Wednesday to make their home in Manchester, N. H., where the former is now employed.

Miss Mary Ellmore and Miss Evelyn Ellmore are in Atlantic City.

Mrs. J. C. Ely, who has been summering with her niece, Mrs. Odie Hagin Drake, has returned to Richmond, Ky.

Miss Nancy Bradfield, Leesburg, who works in Washington, joined Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Magnon of Tampa, Fla., in New York, and after visiting there for a week, accompanied them to Tampa for a month's visit.

No Berets or Attics for Them; Art Is Their Profession

Continued from Page 1.

ing runs in the family," she says. "And I'm following it principally for pleasure."

She's proud of her two paintings now hanging in the exhibit. "Cutter Bow" is her favorite. She intends to take up sculpturing next and also has a yen for cartooning.

American University faculty member, Charles M. Clark, returned to teaching English after his discharge from the Navy last February, but painting is the hobby he followed while stationed two years in Hawaii as a lieutenant. Of his two exhibit pictures he likes best a water color of an old office building which he named "Postlude."

As a future architect Don Edson is studying art for professional purposes. "Life classes, mechanical drawing, landscaping and work in color appreciation are all required 'basics' for an architect," he explains. "Skyline," painted at Hains Point, and a clothesline picture called "Monday at 10," are his contributions to the class show.

Josef Pere Herzbrun, who put down his sculptor's chisel to take up Army training at Camp Meade last month, still finds time for some work in his garage studio.

A June graduate of Woodrow Wilson High, Joe took third prize in senior sculpture at this summer's outdoor art fair. "War Orphans," conceived in granite, was the winning piece.

Art, as he sees it, is 90 per cent perspiration and 10 per cent inspiration. He scorns electrical tools and does all his stone carving by hand from tools he forges himself. Anatomy and life study classes at Abbott School of Fine and Commercial Arts, plus study with a woodworking craftsman and a professional sculptor, have served as his training so far. He has his sights set on art study in New York through the GI Bill of Rights and some day he hopes to make his mark as a professional.

Sales No Sign of Success

Sixteen-year-old Thomas Felt has been winning prizes at Corcoran School of Art since he was 13. "That's when I really started working at painting," says this talented lad who has been "playing around" with art all his young life.

He was enrolled in the Children's Saturday Morning Classes at nine, has studied landscape painting for two summers and last year attended night classes at Abbott, along with his Woodrow Wilson High School work.

"Life drawing offers the greatest challenge to the art student, in my opinion," says Tommy. Oils are his favorite medium.

Always on the alert for interesting scenes to paint, he has come up with prize winners which range from seascapes to snow-covered houses. Although he has sold several of his finished works to admiring friends he doesn't consider that any guarantee of success.

"An artist knows he must judge his pictures honestly by his own standards and that of others whose opinions he respects," he says.

This student, who would like nothing better than to follow art as a career, is now pondering its practical aspects. Whether to seek a lifetime job related to art or to take an unskilled well-paying position which has no bearing on art is his personal problem—and that of most serious artists today.

"After all," they say in unison, "even the Leonardo da Vincis must eat."

Annapolis Busy With Parties Honoring Brides and Travelers

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 24.—The Naval Academy lost one of its most popular couples when Capt. and Mrs. John Earl Christoph left this week for California, where Captain Cristoph will await orders, after completing a tour of duty as commanding officer of the Reina Mercedes, station ship at the Academy. They had been in Annapolis two years.

Before their departure, numerous farewell parties were given. Friday they were guests of honor at a picnic given at the Skeet Club at North Severn by officers of the Reina Mercedes mess. About 40 were present, including all of the ship's officers and guests and a group from the V, N. 8 Command, headed by Comdr. George F. Rice and Mrs. Rice. Wednesday Rear-Admiral Stuart H. Ingersoll, commandant of midshipmen, and Mrs. Ingersoll were hosts at dinner.

Mrs. William R. Sayles entertained at a small cocktail party Friday to honor Capt. and Mrs. Wolcott E. Hall, USN, who were married a few weeks ago.

Mrs. Keith Henderson, wife of Capt. Henderson, USA, and her daughter, Sandra Lee, have left for Roth, Germany, where they will join Captain Henderson. Mrs. Henderson had been staying with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Schutz. Captain Henderson is with an Air Vehicle Repair Squadron. Mrs. Henderson was feted at several farewell parties before leaving.

Painter Married

Mrs. Mary McCarten, formerly of Coronado, Calif., well-known portrait painter who has been residing in Annapolis three years, was married recently to Joseph Marshall at Lewes Beach, Del. She is known for her portrait of Admiral Ernest J. King and of the Weems family. Mr. Marshall is a banker and they will live in Lewes Beach.

Capt. and Mrs. Bosquert Neill Wev had as their house guests for several days Mrs. Wev's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Howe Bogert, jr., Chevy Chase.

Miss Aroostine Riddle, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Frederick Riddle, who has been the guest of Miss Fay Taylor, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. E. B. Taylor, at Naval Academy, has joined her mother in San Francisco. Capt. Riddle, recently detached from the academy, is now on sea duty.

The young daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Harry J. Gallagher was christened Dana Louise in ceremonies Wednesday in St. Mary's Church. The Rev. Father Ronald Connors, C. Ss. R., performed the ceremony. Mrs. James B. Babb was the godmother and Comdr. Frederick M. Stiesberg served as proxy for Comdr. Charles E. Thurston, jr., Washington, the godfather. The baby was born June 22 at the Naval Hospital.

Lieut. James F. Flanders, jr., (MC), USN, and Mrs. Flanders, who have been staying at the home of Mrs. Flanders' parents, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Strohm, have taken an apartment at Dream's Landing.

Lieutenant Flanders is stationed at the academy.

Move to Arlington

Capt. and Mrs. Bernard Austin and their daughter, who made their home in Wardour for a few years, have left for North Arlington, Va., where they will live during Capt. Austin's current tour of duty in Washington.

The wedding of Miss Anna Wayson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Wayson, Annapolis, to Leo Hantske, son of Mrs. L. C. Hantske, took place Friday in St. Anne's Episcopal Church. The Rev. John Cooper, Episcopalian minister of Westminster, performed the ceremony. Wednesday night Mrs. Lucille Baker was hostess at a shower for the bride.

Second Lieut. Thomas L. Gatch, son of Admiral and Mrs. Gatch, has arrived at the Field Artillery School in Fort Sill, to attend the officers' basic course.

Mrs. C. Noel Wilson, London, England, has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Condon, Edgewater. Mrs. Wilson's husband is a King's messenger, attached temporarily to the British Embassy in Washington. She stayed with the Condons while Mr. Wilson was on a trip to South America and Mexico. He returned this week and he and Mrs. Wilson have left for Stoneleigh Court in Washington, where they will be for some time.

Comdr. John F. Bauer, USN, graduate of the academy in 1938, has reported for duty in the department of electrical engineering. Mrs. Bauer, at present in Philadelphia, will come to Annapolis by the first of September.

Portraits

By James J. Metcalfe

Cash custodians

I oft deplore the fact that those . . . Who handle cash all day . . . Must be forever on their toes . . . And get so little pay . . . They usually are under bond . . . Which they provide themselves . . . In case they ever should abscond . . . With items on the shelves . . . They make the sales that fill the till . . . And with their friendly smiles . . . They do their part to spread good will . . . Along the business miles . . . They keep a record of the cost . . . Of everything they sell . . . But if a single cent is lost . . . The boss is sure to yell . . . At least there ought to be a way . . . To meet their bonding fee . . . And not require them to pay . . . To prove their honesty.

Mary Haworth's Mail

Ten Years Ago, Then 30, Woman Took Orphaned Son of Dearest Friend Into Her Home to Rear; Now She's 40 and He 24, He Proposes Marriage

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: About 25 years ago, when I was a girl in high school, I met a young married woman who later became my dearest friend. Although she was a few years older than I, we had a great many things in common. We spent many enjoyable hours together, going to the theater and visiting museums.

Even while I was away at college we corresponded regularly, and later when I traveled the country for a large business firm, I always looked forward to spending my vacation at her home. She had a son whom she loved dearly and whom I came to love, too, as I might have loved a nephew of my own.

About nine years ago my friend and her husband were killed in an automobile accident. This was a horrible shock to the boy and me. David was only 13 at the time and as he had no very close relatives it seemed natural that I should take him into my home,—and I did so eagerly, as I could well afford to support him.

I was more than grateful for the opportunity to do something for the woman who had given me so much joy while she lived. I gave up my traveling position and settled down to make a home for David,—wanting to give him every chance for a successful life, to compensate for his early misfortune.

She Would Like To Be His Wife

WHEN he graduated from high school I sent him to the college of his choice, from which he graduated two years ago. (He served one year in the Navy during his college career). After his graduation David entered a large organization and during the two years of his employment he has been continuously promoted, until now he has an excellent position.

Recently David asked me to marry him. I was speechless with amazement. I am 40 and he is only 24. Being truthful with myself, I realize that although I had never thought of it before, I really would like to marry David. On the other hand, I love him too much to let him harness himself to me if that might impede his progress.

Is it possible for a woman my age to be glamourous or attractive enough that a man so much younger might want her as his wife? David says he really loves me. But does he? Is he offering marriage as a sort of back payment for the years of support I have given him? Please advise me what course would be best. V. W.

Idea Contrary To Common Sense

DEAR V. W.: Certainly a woman of 40 can be sufficiently attractive still to have a glamour-appeal for a man in his twenties or even younger. She might even retain some vestiges of youngish magnetism for an additional 10 or, at the utmost, 15 years,—if she works like mad and with the single aim of being fascinating to men. But after that, she is a pathetic creature if she doesn't surrender benevolently to the dictates of age,—in the sense of relying upon character, wisdom and disinterested love of her fellow beings to give her affectional security.

As to whether you should marry David, the only answer compatible with common sense is, "No." After all, you've been in effect his mother since he was a kid in knee pants; and furthermore, his present proposal is a childish manifesto of mother-worship. It is a common thing for small boys, usually of pre-school age, to stoutly avow an intent or desire to "marry mother" when they get big. So of course David loves you; but it's painfully clear that you've been an unwise, and indeed something of a vampire foster mother to him, despite your extravagantly good intentions.

Man's True Need Is to Be Weaned

TO ILLUSTRATE: He interrupted his college career to give a year to Navy service during the war, but returned to school and graduated by 1944,—i. e., long before the war ended. Once in the Navy during the war, he wouldn't have got out at the end of a year unless for "casualty" reasons;—and since nothing is said of combat injuries, one must infer that he was released as a psychoneurotic. And as society now generally knows, the neurotic is essentially a psychologically immature person with an overweening need of mother care and companionship,—who "got that way" due to extremes of maternal pampering or neglect during his formative years.

In all probability, your long-time manner towards David has been flavored with a "sweetheart" tinge, unconsciously projected by many clinging possessive women in relation to their blood sons,—so that his unconscious response was molded in kind, and now at last is overtaking his conscious thoughts, too. In my opinion, David's true welfare depends upon gaining release from your sentimental hold on him. In order to become really his own man, and thus psychologically capable of choosing a mate realistically, he ought to be weaned from emotional dependency upon you—by very intensive psycho-analytic treatment. M. H.

Mary Haworth counsels through her column, not by mail or personal interview. Write her in Care of The Post.

Chryslers in Center of Entertainment Whirl

Society Sets Fast Pace at Saratoga

THE season at Saratoga continues gay, with even more parties this week than last, when yearling sales were the center of interest. Mr. and Mrs. Walter P. Chrysler, jr., entertained at a large dinner dance Friday evening at the Saratoga Golf Club, where several hundred people dined at small tables and danced until a late hour.

Mr. and Mrs. Chrysler are spending the racing season on their yacht, Mayflower, on the Hudson River at Troy, where they have as guests her sister and brother-in-law, Capt. John Smith, USMAC, and Mrs. Smith, of Norfolk and Quantico, Va., where he is now stationed, and Stacy Lloyd, Millwood.

The Chryslers are entertaining a great deal at Saratoga and are being extensively entertained. Among those entertaining for them and their yacht guests last week were Mrs. Chauncey Olcott, who gave an after-the-races party at her home, Inniscarra. She was assisted by her daughter, Mrs. William G. Cavanagh. Among Virginians attending were Mr. and Mrs. Melville Church, Warrenton and Washington.

Win Top Averages

John A. Morris, secretary and treasurer of the Saratoga Racing Association, and Mrs. Morris, who also are entertaining friends at a round of brilliant parties at their home, gave a luncheon to honor the Chryslers a few days ago.

But to go back to the yearling sales of last week. The very highest price average of any selling at Saratoga went to a Virginia stable, that of Blue Ridge Farm, Upperville, owned by Mr. and Mrs. George L. Harrison and her sons, Gordon Grayson, Cary T. Grayson, jr., and William Grayson. This stud farm was started and owned by the Grayson boys' father, the late Admiral Cary T. Grayson, famous judge of good horses.

Blue Ridge Farm's average at Saratoga was $20,666 each. This not only topped sales at Saratoga but Kentucky sales a few weeks ago.

The next highest average also went to a Virginia stable, the Nydrie Stud, near Charlottesville, started by the late Raymond Van Clief and now owned by Mrs. Van Clief and their two sons. Daniel Van Clief and his wife were at Saratoga looking after the success of their yearlings which brought an average of $13,150. Next high was Mrs. Plunket Stewart's stable from The Plains, with an average of $11,015.

Get High Prices

Abram S. Hewitt of Clarke County, Va., who sold one fine gray filly for $35,000, had an average of $10,942. Kenneth Gilpin, with his Kentmere Stable, also from Clarke County, had an average of $8625; Marven Stud, near Charlottesville, $7,700. Next on the list were Mr. and Mrs. Melville Church, with their North Cliff Farm, near Warrenton, with an average of $5416. North Wales Stud, owned by Walter P. Chrysler, jr., about $4000; Mrs. Marie A. Moore, near Warrenton, High Hope Stable, $3280; Audley Farm, near Berryville, $3210; High Acre Farm, The Plains, $2716; David N. Rust, Rockridge Farm, near Leesburg, $2612; Blue Grass Farm, Fauquier County, $2400.

Mrs. John T. Maloney, Warrenton and Washington, sold one yearling, a bay filly by Questionnaire—Bacchanal, for $10,000. Jim Wiley, Upperville, sold bay filly by Imported Pharamond 2d—Besiged, for $8500, and Hubert Phipps, Rectortown, brown filly, by Snark—Festivties, for $8500; S. Ross Lipscomb, Leesburg, a bay filly, by Okapi—Red Glare, for $3200, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Middleburg, a bay filly by Good Goods—Glorious Hour for $3100.

Since many parties were given at various night clubs afterward, both men and women attended the sales in evening attire, making the setting very colorful indeed.

Wedding Bells Ring

Borden—Ward

Against a background of white gladioli and palms, **Miss Mary Louise Ward, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Taylor Ward, Indian Head, Md., yesterday became the bride of Donald Borden, son of** Mrs. Helen H. Borden, Washington. The Rev. Joseph A. Weber officiated at St. Mary's Star of the Sea Church, Indian Head.

Escorted by her father, the bride wore white embroidered satin and marquisette with a coronet of orange blossoms and pearls holding her fingertip veil. She carried a white orchid and bouvardia on her white prayer book. Maid of honor was the bride's sister, Miss Ora Ann Ward, who was costumed in yellow net with matching hat and carried yellow gladioli and blue delphinium. Lieut. Paul Borden, USN, served as best man. Ushers were William E. Offutt and Lieut. Eugene Ward Derrickson, USMC. A reception followed.

The bride was graduated from Washington School for Secretaries and has been employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. Borden is a student at Columbus University. After a wedding trip through the northern States and Canada, the couple will live in Washington.

Stockland—Johnsen

After a honeymoon in the Pocono Mountains, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Ander Stockland will make their home in Seattle, Wash. Their marriage took place August 17 at the Sixth Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Joseph M. Broady officiating.

The bride is the former Ruth Helga Strand Johnsen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Strand Johnsen, this city; Mr. Stockland, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Stockland, Seattle.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore ivory satin with full length veil of illusion and carried a white prayer book and bouquet of orchids and stephanotis. Mrs. Thomas G. Mills, in blue brocade satin, was matron of honor. She carried a bouquet of Johanna Hill roses to match her coronet. Bridesmaids were Mrs. Charlton C. Harding and Mrs. Robert F. Bolster. Their ensembles were of pink and they carried pink roses. Lieut. David Strand Johnsen served as best man. Ushers were Charlton C. Harding, Robert F. Bolster and Doyle Royal. A reception followed at Hotel 2400.

The bride is a graduate of Washington School for Secretaries. Mr. Stockland will return to University of Washington as a medical student.

If This Be Propaganda, Make The Most Of It—

Starving Eyes Stir More Than Rumor

By Ida Jean Kain

THIS is in reply to the woman who wrote: "I wonder how much you are paid for your 'Feed Europe starve America' propaganda? Most Americans are asking how they can get to Europe so they can eat!"

I'll omit the name of her community—in fairness to the neighbors.

Reports do occasionally come in to the effect that some American or other over there has just had his best steak in years. Such reports are baffling, to say the least. For first-hand information, I contacted a dietitian friend, Frances Floore, with Greek War Relief Association, who is working with the children in Greece. I'm passing along parts of her story:

"Have you ever seen a roomful of hungry, cold, emaciated little children, devouring bowls of hot food with such absorption that they are oblivious to everything else? If not, you can't possibly visualize the need. Many children in Greece have to go to school without a bite of breakfast

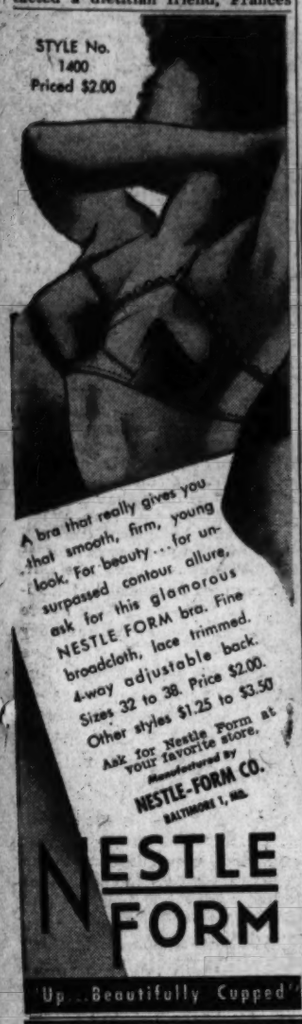
"The grim reality of what happens to children on inadequate diets for long periods was shown in a recent survey made by the nutrition department of UNRRA and GWRA. The average height of school children is 1 to 3 inches shorter than it should be. They are 3 to 4 years older than their size would indicate but many of them look like little old men and women . . .

"In the past year we have concentrated on two types of feedings, the child under 6 and pregnant women and nursing mothers and the school children, making a total of over one million receiving a supplementary meal.

"I wish you could have been with me the day school feedings started in Petras. You would have had as much difficulty in swallowing the lump in your throat as I had. The teachers told us the children had been watching since 9 that morning and when we arrived they ran out to greet us, shouting, "Choco-laty?" questioningly but hopefully. This is the stark hunger that comes from having an empty stomach, day in and day out, for month after weary month.

"We are not the only ones who are sharing. During the meeting, a ragged little chap slipped from the room and returned with six eggs. He had raided his mother's hen nest. Later he told her, 'I took them for the lady who brought us food to school. If there had been a hundred, I would have taken them all.'"

There are 100,000 homeless children in Greece—without family or adequate shelter. Orphanages all need games, crayons, paper, pencils, balls, blocks . . . and FOOD. If this be propaganda, make the most of it!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Buses, Trains To Copy Ships' Entertainment

By Dorothy Carew

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP).—Passenger entertainment has become an integral part of new plane, bus and train planning, says Industrial Designer Henry Dreyfuss.

Radios in buses, movies in trains and lounge rooms in planes are among devices planned to break the monotony of long trips.

Dreyfuss, whose designs range from the Big Ben alarm clock and inexpensive kitchen utensils to stream-lined continental trains and war strategy rooms in Washington, has incorporated entertainment ideas in plans for new transportation equipment.

"Ships long have offered swimming pools, movies and play decks as diversion for passengers," he said, but in trains and buses there has been little to do but read or look out the window. In planes even those distractions are difficult because of the glare."

The designer has eliminated the glare problem with adjustable polaroid windows. Besides viewing the countryside, camera enthusiasts will be able to take pictures through a special polaroid window.

Radio is the principal entertainment planned for land and air travel, Dreyfuss said.

Wing Holds Receiver

"But no one wants a radio blaring through a railroad coach, bus or plane," he said. "Not all passengers would want to listen to the same program and some might not want to listen at all."

A wing-type coach chair in which the passenger has only to lean his head back to hear his favorite program is the designer's answer.

Radio is a more complex problem in air travel, where reception is more difficult. There programs may be recorded in advance and made available through wire recordings.

The traveler who wants to read also may do so without fear of inconveniencing his neighbor by using an individual reading lamp set into the wing.

Refinements of traditional equipment and a variety of new conveniences are in store for the traveler all along the line. Telephones will be installed in trains and planes.

New reclining coach chairs are designed for comfort and allow more foot room. Fluorescent fixtures will give softer light.

Snack Bars, Too

Plane passengers will have space beneath their seats for small hand luggage.

New ideas in dining cars are following a less formal trend. Not only snack bars, but lunch counters complete with stools have been installed in some Dreyfuss-designed diners for the Santa Fe Railroad.

Greater utility from diners is one of the current problems. One of the most expensive cars to carry, the diner now is idle except during meal times. Dreyfuss suggested it might be space for motion picture showings.

To combine attractiveness with ease of maintenance in transportation design, Dreyfuss has used colorful linoleum as wall covering in new New York Central coaches because of its scratch resistance.

THIS IS COURTYARD VIEW of swank new Hotel Rosea del Sol in Mexico City, which is now in midst of its biggest construction boom. While the United States struggles with shortages, this once leisurely capital is driving piles at a rate that nearly doubles each year. One can hardly circle a downtown block without a detour for scaffolding. In 1939 there were 157,342 buildings. Now the city has more than 200,000. Where does Mexico get the materials? Some were imported from the United States throughout the war, but they are mostly Mexican. Bulk of new structures are cement or stone

Pennsylvania's Season Longer

Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 24.—"There will be desirable accommodations during late summer and autumn in most of the resort hotels and inns in Pennsylvania," reports J. Herbert Walker, director of the vacation bureau of the State Department of Commerce. Many hotels have extended their seasons so that more persons than could be accommodated during the normal season may have an opportunity to enjoy a vacation in the Pennsylvania hills.

A number of hotels usually closed shortly after Labor Day have added weeks to their schedule. Some will remain open until the end of November. All hotels and inns will feature entertainment during the time of colorful foliage in October.

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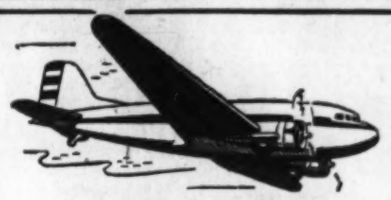

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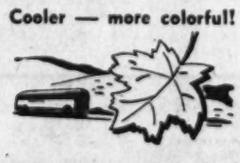

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Airlines Order 811 New Type Planes

American and foreign airlines have ordered a total of 811 new type airliners from major aircraft manufacturers, according to an article on air travel in the first issue of Travel and Camera, new pictorial travel magazine.

Present orders on the books indicate that the Martin 202 and its pressurized counterpart, the Martin 303, will be the principal airliner in domestic service by the end of 1947, although it has yet to be tested in airline service. Airlines have ordered a total of 242 Martin twin-engined planes to replace part of the 458 Douglas DC-3 airliners which are still the workhorse planes of American air transport.

Billion Dollars in Real Estate Least of Its Job

Park Service 30 Years Old Today

INTERIOR SECRETARY KRUG ... an obligation to future

PARK SERVICE HEAD DRURY ... fourth since work started

THE National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, which has under its care all 27 national parks, 85 national monuments and widely scattered national area, today is celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of its establishment.

"The National Park Service is the trustee, for the American people, of a group of properties worth perhaps a billion dollars as real estate, but with an actual value that cannot be expressed in dollars and cents," J. A. Krug, Secretary of the Interior, declared. "These areas contain the most stupendous and awe-inspiring scenery of the United States, Hawaii and Alaska, the places of greatest interest to the geologist and the biologist and the sites most significant in history.

"These places have been established to provide enjoyment and inspiration to Americans of today and tomorrow," and "the service has a heavy obligation, under the law, to hand them on to future generations unimpaired."

Signed by Wilson

Established by a Congressional Act signed by President Woodrow Wilson on August 25, 1916, the service's initial responsibilities extended to only 14 national parks and 21 national monuments.

During the past 30 years, the responsibilities of the service have been vastly increased. Many additional areas—historical parks, military parks, battlefield sites and others—were transferred to it by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933 under the Reorganization Act of that year, as were all the national monuments which had been previously administered by the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture.

The service has had four directors since 1916. Its first was Stephen T. Mather, California and Chicago, who served until 1929, when he resigned because of ill health. He was succeeded by Horace M. Albright, his principal assistant.

Drury Since 1940

Upon Mr. Albright's resignation in August, 1933, to enter private business, Assistant Director Arno B. Cammerer became director. When illness compelled Mr. Cammerer to resign in 1940, his place was taken by Newton B. Drury of California, the present director, who had managed the affairs of the Save-the-Redwoods League for 21 years and who had also handled the 12-million-dollar California State park acquisition program.

Since 1937, administration of the National Park System has been based on four regions. Region 1, with headquarters in Richmond, Va., includes 23 States in the East and South. Region 2, with headquarters in Omaha, contains 14 Midwestern and Rocky Mountain States. Region 3 has headquarters at Santa Fe, N. Mex., and embraces six Southwestern States. Region 4 contains five intermountain and Pacific Coast States and has its headquarters in San Francisco.

Tip for Autumn Trip

South Dakota's Queerest Sight: Fall Hunter Without Pheasant

IF YOU'RE planning a late vacation you'll be interested in the most curious sight in South Dakota during the pheasant hunting season—that of a hunter coming off the fields without a single bird in his bag. The reason is that South Dakota, particularly in the eastern section, is virtually infested with them.

Each year, beginning with the last few days in September and continuing for about 90 days, thousands of hunters from all over America swarm into the State and there are few who bag less than 20 birds.

The 1946 season should be particularly interesting since, during the war, hunting was limited because of restrictions on shotgun shells as well as travel. The birds, meanwhile, rapidly increased in numbers. How many birds there are in South Dakota today is difficult to estimate, but they run into the millions.

In 1941 alone more than three million were bagged.

Capital of the pheasant paradise in South Dakota is Huron, on the main line of the Chicago & North Western Railway from Chicago to the Black Hills, and during the first week of the season hunters arrive from every State in Union. Distance means nothing, because past experience tells them their trip here is never in vain.

It is nothing to see 30 or 40 pheasants at one time either perched in trees or running down the furrows of fields—they are everywhere so plentiful that farmers in recent years have found them a nuisance and generally welcome hunters. The pheasants, incidentally, are the Chinese ringneck species.

U. S. Champion Ties Dr. Euwe In World Chess

By Willard Mutchler

Arnold S. Denker, United States' champion, was tied for the lead with Dr. Max Euwe, former world champion, after five rounds of play in the international master tournament now in progress at Groningen in The Netherlands. Denker defeated Smyslov, Lundin, Szabo and Steiner and drew with Najdorf. His crushing victory over Smyslov was a sweet morsel, for the Russian had twice defeated Sammy Reshevsky in the first radio chess match between the two countries.

The fifth round standings of the leaders:

Players	W.
A. S. Denker, United States	4½
Dr. Max Euwe, Holland	4½
Mikhail Botvinnik, Russia	4
George Stoltz, Sweden	4
Dr. S. T. Tartakower, France	3½
Alexander Kotov, Russia	3
Mendel Najdorf, Poland	3
Vassily Smyslov, Russia	3
Laszio Szabo, Hungary	3
Salo Flohr, Russia	2½

Twenty champions from 12 nations are competing in the congress which will rank as one of the greatest international frays of all time. Other contestants include Erik Lundin, Sweden; Dr. O. S. Bernstein, France; Carlos E. Guimard, Argentina; A. O'Kelly de Galway, Belgium; Martin Cristofel, Switzerland; Isaac Boleslavsky, Russia; Abe Yanofsky, Canada; Cenek Kottnauer, Czechoslovakia; Herman Steiner, United States: Dr. Milan Vidmar, Yugoslavia. Dr. Vidmar won the most sensational victory of the tournament from Botvinnik, the Russian champion whom many regard as the most likely successor to Alekhine as world champion.

Regular monthly rapid transit tourneys at Washington Chess Divan resulted thus:

Class A	W.	Class B	W.
D. H. Mugridge	8	H. W. Glenn	6
Dr. H. V. Klein	7	W. Burke	5
W. F. Gray	4	C. S. Marshall	4
G. S. Thomas	4	G. O'Rourke	4
J. E. Wier	4	V. Mirabile	3
A. S. Keller	3	F. G. Vosburgh	3
C. F. Bieweke	3	Dr. E. Caldemeyer	2
G. A. Carlson	2	F. W. F. Gleason	1
H. Underwood	1		

Texas' 'Big Bend' Full of Wildlife

Newest of the national parks, Big Bend, located in the Big Bend of the Rio Grande in western Texas, promises to develop into one of the most interesting wild life areas in the national park system. Peccary, white-tailed deer, mule deer, black bear, ringtail, gray fox, coyote, cougar, bobcat, beaver and other species are seen in this area. Since domestic cattle grazing has been eliminated, improvement in the slow-growing desert vegetation has been noted and the gradual return is expected of many species of mammals and reptiles which had disappeared.

New Saranac And Vermont Flights Start

Daily year-round air service has been inaugurated to Plattsburg, N. Y.; Saranac and Lake Placid, N. Y., and Rutland, Vt., by Colonial Airlines. This is the first direct daily air service to these cities by a Federally supervised scheduled air carrier. Mail and express also will be carried on all flights.

The Nation's Capital and the heart of the pine-scented Laurentian Mountains north of Montreal in the Province of Quebec also are closer for the vacationer since establishment by Colonial of a direct service between Washington and Montreal.

Less than six hours takes the Washingtonian to the Mount Tremblant region, the direct run to Montreal being flown in well under five hours.

The full-range of year-round sports activities in this scenic region of French Canada's storied lake and woodland country has been immeasurably developed by the advent of air transport. From all sections of the Laurentians, which boast thousands of lakes in forest and mountain land, come reports indicating increased vacation activity. New hotels and boarding houses have been opened in many sections and others are being renovated and extended to meet demands.

Inland Waterway Nears Completion

St. Petersburg, Fla., Aug. 24.—Construction is now under way on the final link of the inland waterway to shelter small craft all the way from Maine to St. Petersburg, some 4000 miles.

Of immense importance to yacht owners and small coastwise trading vessels, this last stretch of the waterway will provide a canal 9 feet deep, 100 feet wide and approximately 150 miles long from Fort Myers to Tarpon Springs, 30 miles above St. Petersburg.

Cost of this part of the canal will approximate five million dollars. It will be completed in 1949.

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Diane Johnson, Mgr.

Nags Head, N. C.

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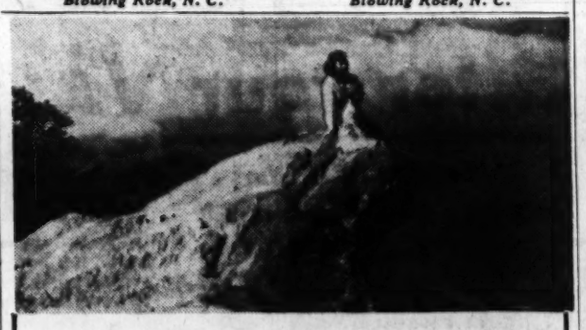

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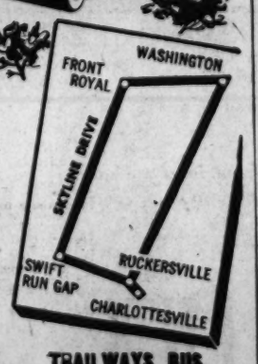

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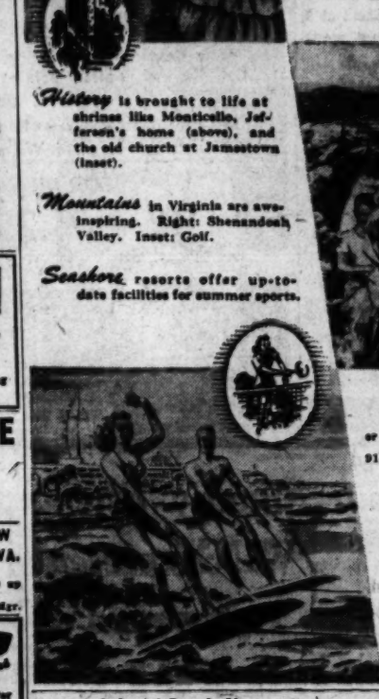

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Young Capital Pianist Will Appear as Soloist In Art Gallery Tonight

CHRISTINE CHARNSTROM, Washington pianist, who has been taking advanced studies at the University of Wisconsin with Gunnar Johansen, will be presented by the National Gallery of Art in a recital at 8 tonight.

She will give the first local performance of a Sonatina in C sharp minor by the American composer-pianist, Beryl Rubinstein. Her program also includes: Sonata in G major, Sonata in B minor, Gigue in G major (Scarlatti), Toccata (Busoni), Prelude, Fantasia and Chaconne (Busoni), Le Tombeau de Couperin, Prelude, Fugue, Forlane, Rigaudon, Menuet, Toccata (Ravel), Toccata in the Phrygian Mode (Johansen), Fantasia-Sonata in G sharp minor (Skryabin).

CHRISTINE CHARNSTROM
. . . in recital *tonight*

Chief Warrant Officer Richard E. Townsend will lead the United States Navy Band in a concert at 8 tomorrow night on the east steps of the Capitol. Trumpeter Oscar Short will be the soloist in "The Trumpeters," by J. A. Dix.

The program: Gloria March (Losey), Overture to Tannhaeuser (Wagner), I Hear You Calling Me (Wood), All the Things You Are (Kern), Bolero (Ravel), Waltz of the Flowers (Chaikovski), Hunting Scene (Boccalari), Finale from Symphony No. 4 (Chaikovski).

Chief Warrant Officer Hugh Curry will lead the United States Army Band in a concert at the Potomac Watergate Wednesday night at 8:30.

Off to Convention

During the coming week the United States Marine Band will participate in the eightieth encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in Indianapolis, which is being held August 25-31. The usual Washington concerts during that period will be canceled.

Franklin B. Charles will lead the United States Soldiers' Home Band in three concerts this week at 6:30 p. m. in the upper bandstand.

Tuesday's program includes: Capital City March (Staigers), Overture to Poet and Peasant (Suppe), A Little Scotch (Barnhouse), Loch Lomand (arr. Delamarter), Selections from The Prima Donna (Herbert), A Love Story (Provost), In Old Oklahoma (Tomlin), Thuringen Waltz (Kiesler), Valencia (Padilla).

Thursday's program: Punjaub March (Payne), Spanish Comedy Overture (Keler Bela), Night and Day (Porter), Here Comes Tootsie (Finck), Selections from The Rainbow Girl (Hirsch), Funiculi-Funicula (Denza-Bellstedt), Love's Missive Waltz (Rollinson), Cease Firing (Stephen). Saturday's program: Gen. Opie March (Fenstad), Overture to Tancredi (Rossini), The Merry Widow (Lehar-Alford), Blue Skies (Berlin), Somewhere a Cow Is Bawling (Fish), Basso Profundo (Briegel), Symphia Waltz (Holzmann), Selections from Wake Up and Dream (Porter), Along the Way to Waikiki (Whiting).

Recital Set Sunday

Paul Callaway, organist and choirmaster of Washington Cathedral, will play the regular monthly organ recital next Sunday afternoon immediately after the 4 o'clock evensong service. A group of 11 chorale-preludes by Brahms will comprise the major part of the program, which includes Purcell's Voluntary on Old Hundredth and Tournemire's Paraphrase-Carillon.

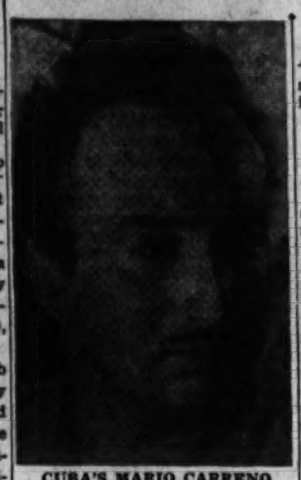
The Music Research Foundation (Frances Paperete, president) has recently opened new offices at 280 Madison ave., New York. A nonprofit organization, the foundation is engaged in developing a program of research into the therapeutic value of music as an adjunct to medicine. At present such a project is in operation at Walter Reed Hospital.

ARMY'S CONDUCTOR CURRY
. . . leads band *Wednesday*

Carreno Circle Has Outlook That Is Cosmopolitan Rather Than Provincial

Liberal Artists Win Fame for Cuba but Hardly Represent Her

By Jane Watson Crane



CUBA'S MARIO CARRENO
. . . in *universal brotherhood*

ABOUT two years ago a selection of Cuban paintings was shown at the Museum of Modern Art in New York. The bold treatment and still bolder colors startled and pleased even that sensation-seeking institution.

Since then part of the show has toured the United States from coast to coast, a successful road tour of solid bookings for two seasons. The same painters are now represented in an exhibition being shown in Argentina and will probably make another tour in South America.

Success abroad has been particularly gratifying to these painters, for at home their work has made little headway against prevailing conservative tastes.

Many of the artists came to the United States while their work was shown here. They have since returned to Cuba—that is, all but Mario Carreno, who is now living and working in New York. Carreno came to Washington last week for a brief visit and we talked with him at the Pan American Union.

In his early thirties, Carreno is a quiet, self-possessed individual, whose speech and manner do not suggest the turbulent power behind him.

At the ripe age of 12 he entered Cuba's Academy of San Alejandro, but soon found the teachings not to his liking. He "quarreled with his masters and left the academy in disgust."

Later Carreno became a commercial artist. Disgust for the academy was transferred to disgust for the Machado regime, and he produced illustrations which were used as propaganda by the opposition.

Shortly before the war in Spain Carreno went to that country, where he continued his career as a commercial artist, returning for a show in Cuba in 1935.

The next moves were to Mexico and later to Paris in 1937. During this period his work changed from illustration to painting for its own sake. In other words, he became what is sometimes called in the trade "an art artist."

Influenced in Italy

When war broke out he went to Italy, where he studied for three months. Probably as a result of his stay, he has done murals in the style of the Renaissance. Seeing some of his other work, one would be inclined to doubt that they could be by the same man.

Carreno first came to New York in 1941, where he had his first show at the Perls Galleries, which still handle his work. Returning once more to Cuba, full of experience and ideas, he undoubtedly had a strong influence on his fellow artists, at least those who were trying to break away from tradition.

Carreno and his associates painted Cuba's tropical colors and exotic background with freshness and vigor.

In 1944 came the triumphant invasion of the mainland by this little circle, which included the eccentric genius Ponce, the flamboyant Carlos Enriquez, the highly intelligent abstract artist, Amelia Pelaez, the colorful Mariano, the esthete Wilfredo Lam, and the young individualist, Cundo Bermudez.

The United States critics murmured about tropical exuberance and "brute force." Enthusiasts saw the upsurge of a Latin-American movement to make even the Mexicans sit up and take notice.

No Provincial Outlook

The Good Neighbor policy undoubtedly has stimulated a desire in this country to learn more about the other American Republics. When shows are presented on a national basis, there usually follows some talk about the "true expression" of a country.

These painters are Cubans, but they represent the cosmopolitan rather than the provincial outlook. It is possible that a conservative show would be more truly representative of Cuba today.

For Carreno and his fellows belong to a universal brotherhood, which is very much alive to current influences, whatever their source. Except for Ponce, who is in a class by himself, various contemporary trends are reflected in their work. This is particularly true of Carreno, whose painting veers around like a sailboat working to windward.

CARRENO OIL, THE TORNADO
. . . work *veers like sailboat*

CUBAN PEASANTS BY CARRENO, NOW IN HAVANA GALLERY
. . . Picture at top in *New York's Modern Museum of Art*

Real Talent, Like Crime, Rarely Pays

New York, Aug. 24 (AP).—Mrs. Juliana Force of the Whitney Museum of American Art says artists who earn a living at being artists are "a small percentage."

TARKINGTON

Alan D. Gruskin of Midtown Galleries will say in a book, "'Painting in the United States,' to be published this fall, that $40,000 and $15,000 men definitely are the exception and that the time is still far off when a good artist will earn a good living in America.

Both Mrs. Force and Gruskin feel, however, that the artist's lot has improved recently.

Art is the only field in which a recent detailed survey has been made. In preparation for a book, "The Artist in America: a Social History, 1641-1941," Elizabeth McCausland conducted a poll through the Magazine of Art. Of 200 participating artists, 44 per cent depended "largely or entirely on income from other sources." The 200 had an average total income for 1944 of $4144, but an average art income of only $1154. Each had spent 20 years developing that earning capacity.

Ken McCormick, Doubleday editor, estimates that 800 to 1000 authors make a living as authors. His figure includes, however, writers of detective stories and run-of-the-mine children's books and other nonliterary ventures.

He believes this total is twice what it was in 1939.

McCormick said Booth Tarkington's earnings from his pen in his first five years were $22.50. And there was a Literary Guild author who had the promise of $50,000 from the Guild and twice as much from the movies, but had not collected and had to borrow to keep going.

Rules Outlined In Competition At Boys' Club

Boys' Club of Washington, through its school of music, is planning to conduct an instrumental contest this fall.

Preliminary announcement by August E. Mascaro tsates that the contestants, boys and girls, will be heard in two divisions, classical and popular, and that there will be three age groupings, 12 years and under, 13 through 15, and 16 through 18. It will not be required that the contestants be members of the club or that they receive instruction from the club school.

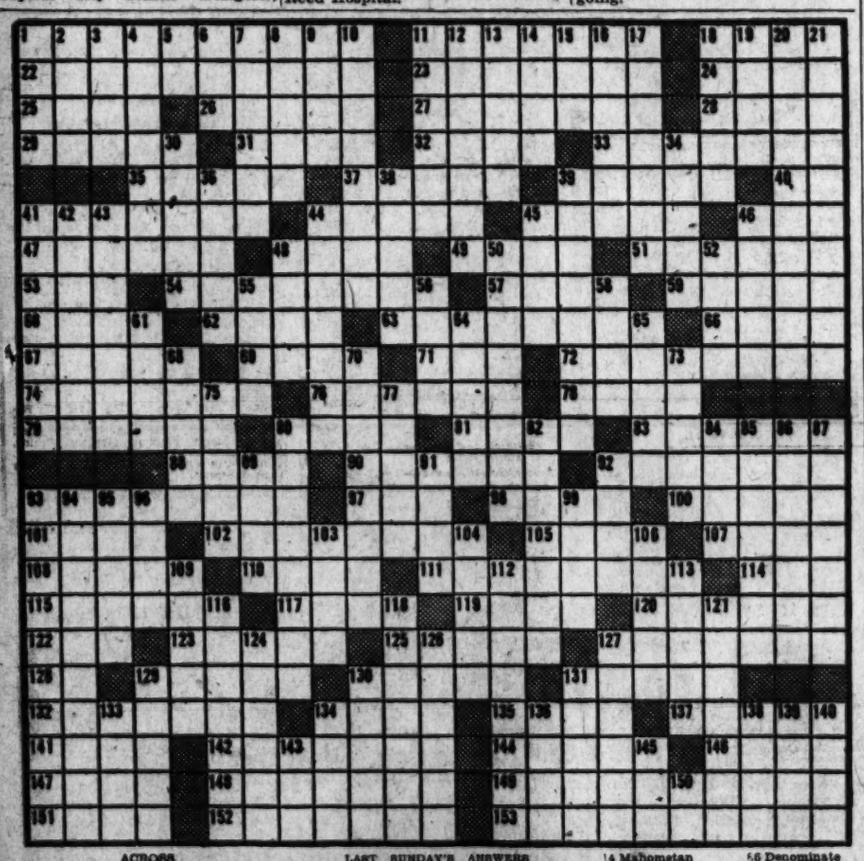
Details of the contest will be announced later.

The popular program includes Sousa's march, Hands Across the Sea; Rossini's overture to William Tell, a medley of college songs, a medley of Irish melodies, the third movement from Brahms' Symphony No. 2, Chabrier's Espana Rhapsody, two numbers by Chaikovski, band arrangements of The Lady in Red and Sweet and Lovely, Dance of the Spanish Onion, Smoke Gets in Your Eyes, At the Gremlin Ball and Lecunoa's Malaguena.

The **Columbia Light Opera Company** will open its tenth season in November with performances of Sigmund Romberg's "The New Moon." Auditions for solo voices and chorus will be held by the director, Ethyl Manning, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights of this week from 8 to 10 o'clock in Gertrude Lyons' Music Salon, 1325 G st. nw.

The organization, which has attained a reputation for commendable productions of operettas and musical comedies, will make its tenth anniversary season a gala celebration in which leading singers and dancers will participate.

Louis A. Potter, who has been minister of music at Calvary Methodist Church for 18 years, has resigned his position there to become organist and chairmaster at Metropolitan Memorial Methodist Church, Nebraska and New Mexico aves. He will begin his duties there at the morning services next Sunday. Regular choir rehearsals will start Thursday night, September 12, at 7:30.



ACROSS
1 Reputations
11 Hero
18 Silver coins of Italy
22 Homesick
23 Homologous part: zool.
24 River in Russia
25 Mine entrance
26 The last
27 Transparent, tasteless substance
29 Braided
30 Russian leader
31 Experiment
32 Small weight measure
33 Well-born
35 The end
37 Belonging to them
39 Home of the biblical witch
40 Thoroughfare: abbr.
41 Seat of King Arthur's court
44 Assimilate
45 Colorless liquid
48 Combining form for life
49 Savage native of Luzon
50 Paddles
52 Jug
53 Elder
55 Hubris
56 Gales
57 Nimbus
58 Dried Cassia leaves
60 Muse of history
62 Agave
63 Military formations
65 Chair
70 Sickness
69 Stake
71 Combining form for all
72 Humiliate
74 Reverse
76 Come forth
78 Amor
79 English author
80 Despot
81 Periods preceding events
83 Lot
88 A divine seina Hind.
90 Enclosed in a monastery
92 Source of energy action
93 Pertaining to the average course of weather
97 Freeze
98 Fissure
100 Spanish woman's shawl
101 Champion
102 Surfeits
105 Feminine nickname
107 Move
108 Three-banded armadillo
110 Careen
111 Swinehership
114 Siamese coin
116 Standards of solution strength: chem.
117 Hellish letters
119 Roman tyrant
120 Crescent-shaped part
122 Netherlands commune
123 Of the throat
125 Spinal muscle
127 Waved
128 Behold!

LAST SUNDAY'S ANSWERS

129 Marine skeleton
130 South African pasture
131 Arabian shrub of the bean family
132 Voiceless
134 Flat fish
135 Plant of the iris family
137 Heavy face type
139 Marine skeleton
140 South African pasture
141 Roman road
143 Descendant of Nephi
144 Of a paint
146 California rockfish
147 Ebb
148 Interstice
149 Travels on a circuit
151 Blunders
152 Rune
153 Concentrate

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1 Fuel
2 Pelt
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4 Wheel animaloule
5 Heavy
6 Scotch fine for killing
7 Timorous
8 Swerds
9 Gears
10 Teds
11 Miner
12 Philosophy
13 Alkaloid in Calabar beans
20 Tooth
14 Mahometan prayer leader
15 Obtain
16 East
17 Strips
8 Razor
9 Metal
20 Pertaining to correction
21 Voters
30 Native of the Upper Nile
34 Rebel
36 Eminent
38 Speed
39 Auricle parts
41 Rings
43 One who never laughs
44 Dressmaker
44 Father of Ulysses
45 Riches: obs.
46 French psychologist
48 Prank
50 In whatever place
52 Den
55 Extinct birds
56 Cleatrix
58 Exceptional person
61 Son of Hreidmar: Norse myth
64 German philosopher
65 Escarp
68 Footpath: P. I.
70 Make thin
73 Whole body of Moslems
75 Becomes acquainted
77 Upright
80 Stratagis
83 Newspaper officials
84 Turkish officers
86 Part man, part horse
86 Denominate
87 Began
89 Glass container
91 Sediment
92 Hindu queen
93 Woman's watch chain
94 Butterfly
95 Angry
96 In excess
99 Movement: mus.
103 River in Bohemia
104 Council
106 Alt
109 Cassava component of the atmosphere
112 Hateful
113 Stifled
116 River in Dutch Guinea
118 Zinc
121 Pertaining to a grove
124 Openwork fabrics
126 Slippery
127 Conceited precisian
129 Tactical army unit
130 Semitransparent material the castor oil bean
131 Poison from
133 Listen to
134 Propelled from a gun
136 Repetition of words
138 Combining form for network
139 Byronic character
140 Crete
142 Footlike part
143 Gaelic sea god
150 Sun god

Oldest From Cromwell's Time

Annapolis Gets 'Top Treasure' In Old Rogers Ship Collection

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 24.—Most valuable of the permanent historical treasures at the Naval Academy is the collection of 108 ship models and 72 show cases, bequeathed to the Naval Academy Museum by the late Col. Henry Huddleston Rogers.

The Rogers collection contains many noted original Admiralty models. These were of prime importance in the shipbuilding trade in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries because they were used in conjunction with sketches and scale drawings and were built to precise scale (mostly ¼-inch per foot). Deck-planking was exposed to show inspection parties of the Navy board all interior construction.

Carving Elaborate

The models often went unrigged: there were so few changes in rigging that this was considered unnecessary for hull models.

Skilled artisans were employed to execute the elaborate carvings on the sides, bows and stern.

Fourteen of the models were once part of the famous Cuckfield Park collection, kept intact in one family for 225 years. This collection was formed by Sir Charles Sergison, who relieved Samuel Pepys in the Navy office as clerk of the acts in 1689.

Beside the Admiralty models there are those of English, French, Dutch, Spanish, German and American design. Some are "bone models," which, tradition holds, were made from the beef bones of rations fed French prisoners in England's Dartmoor Prison.

The models, practically all antedating the days of steam, are of ships-of-the-line, frigates, sloops, brigs, revenue yachts, and pulling barges. One is a fire ship. One, the Royal Adelaide, rests upon launching ways which actually operate when the releasing gear is tripped. Another shows a ship on the ways ready for launching in a dockyard, with guns, spars, etc., ready to go aboard.

Cases Originals

The oldest model of the collection is from Oliver Cromwell's time. There is the HMS Shannon, which battled the USS Chesapake, and also the HMS Royal George, capsized at Spithead, 1782, with great loss of life.

Eleven of the cases are originals—one Chippendale, two Queen Anne and eight William and Mary.

Each of the models carries a story of its own and study of them recalls the reigns of the later Stuarts.

Pepy's, whose diary is the "My-Day" column of the Restoration, was one of the first big-time ship-model collectors. The collections of Pepy's and Sergison were formed of the Admiralty models when these had "served their utilitarian purposes."

Both men got their collections together while serving at the Navy office, Pepys 1660 to 1689, and Sergison from 1689 to 1718.

The late Col. Henry H. Rogers began his collection more than 20 years ago. He purchased in all parts of the world, sometimes from families which had owned their models continuously from the time of construction.

Rogers planned his collection for eventual public use and carried out this plan in the bequest of his entire collection to the U. S. Naval Academy.

The models are under the personal care and supervision of Fred Avery, noted model maker, who cared for them while they were owned by Colonel Rogers.

GIs' Souvenir Demand Helps Jap Craftsmen

By Margaret Parton

Kyoto, Japan, Aug. 24 (NYHT)—The lacquer and cloisonne manufacturers of Kyoto, who, unlike the weavers of this city, were unable to adapt their crafts to war, feel their biggest boom in many years. The tremendous appetitie of GIs for souvenirs is the reason.

Hikobei Nishimura, whose lacquer factory is the most famous in Japan, is making a good living producing lacquer bowls and boxes, although he has only a fourth of the working force he had 10 years ago.

Founded in 1657 by his ancestors, the factory has for centuries been noted for its craftsmanship.

This tradition of fine workmanship, which calls, for example, for the application of 30 coats of lacquer instead of the usual three or four, has been one cause of Nishimura's troubles. Essentially more artist than businessman, he has been reluctant to cheapen his processes to the point where he can afford to sell at the prices required by American Army post exchanges.

Without a contract with post exchanges or for export, Nishimura is unable to obtain many of the materials he needs most.

Contests Show There's Gold In Trills, Too

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP).—There's money in them thar trills. Florence Mercur offers $500 for a piano concerto in three movements, not over 35 minutes long, on an American theme "expressive of this mighty new world from Pilgrim Fathers' Day to present time."

Judges in the second annual $2000 orchestral composition contest sponsored by Broadway Music, Inc. (580 Fifth Avenue, New York 19), have been selected by the American Composers' Alliance.

National Broadcasting Co., cooperating with the American Association for the United Nations, offers $2000 for a composition on a U. N. theme. Rules are not yet drawn.

The Rachmaninoff Fund also announces that 75 applications from 22 States and the District of Columbia have been received for the fund's first piano contest.

CURT Valentin, New York dealer, **has published "The Drawings of Henry Moore," consisting of 30 plates selected by the English artist himself.**

Thought Met Closed

THE Metropolitan Opera House in New York had to close down for lack of German singers and America remained in its usual barbaric stage of civilization . . . so the German people believed during the war, says Capt. Edward Kilenyi.

Pianist Kilyeni, who made his first postwar appearance with the New York Philharmonic at the stadium recently, has just ended an Army career with military intelligence and psychological warfare. By playing recitals over Radio Luxembourg beamed to Germans of the existence of American music and musicians. He even persuaded German orchestras to use scores by Allied composers.

He discovered that, while all Hitler's resources appeared to be devoted to winning the war, there was a little left over for culture. Orchestras kept right on playing and many musicians were not drafted.

Nude Girls Don't Upset GI Art Class

By Hal Boyle

BAMBERG, Germany, Aug. 24 (AP).—A black-haired German girl stood silently before the roomful of American soldiers. They neither giggled nor called crude jokes at her. They looked critically at her nude body, then made painstaking marks on the papers before them.

The Bamberg Art School was in session.

An hour earlier the young soldiers had been patrolling the highways or working in the headquarters of the constabulary, the American Army's new mobile police force for Germany.

The art school is one of several educational and cultural diversions created to give them something to do in their spare time besides drinking beer.

"It's on a part-time strictly volunteer basis," said Maj. A. S. Williams, information and education officer for the constabulary. "About 140 soldiers are taking courses in drawing, painting, photography, sculpturing and woodcarving."

The staff of German teachers is directed by a former sergeant, William Tardiff, 28, himself a prize-winning art student from Boston. Tardiff has a small studio off the main classroom.

Most Are Serious

"The art school provides a place where soldiers can come when they're tired of going to the movies or drinking beer," he said. "None of the men ever had art instruction before. Redeployment has made it hard for many students to finish their courses but they keep studying until the time comes for them to leave.

"They are surprisingly serious. I thought they might be a little self-conscious, but they look on the girls as just a problem in drawing.

"We have had some cases of dating between students and models—but what they do after hours isn't my business."

The art school is one of the most unusual since Og carved the first deer on the walls of his smoke-blackened caye. It is housed in the "water castle," a commodious baroque dwelling overlooking the placid Regnitz River.

The castle itself was built during the seventeenth century by a cantankerous wealthy citizen named Johann Ignatz Tobias Boettinger, who had a phobia against paying taxes. Instead of dishing out to the tax collector, old Johann would hand over a building to the town authorities, thereby gaining a name as a philanthropist.

No Military Subjects

The art school gets most of its materials from the Army, but has had to do considerable improvising.

Tardiff said the soldier students prefer portrait work first, then life class, landscapes and still life compositions.

"They like to paint anything but military subjects," he said. "They don't put their soldier life into their art.

Old Army officers who at first looked down their noses at the art school as a "sissy project" approve of it now.

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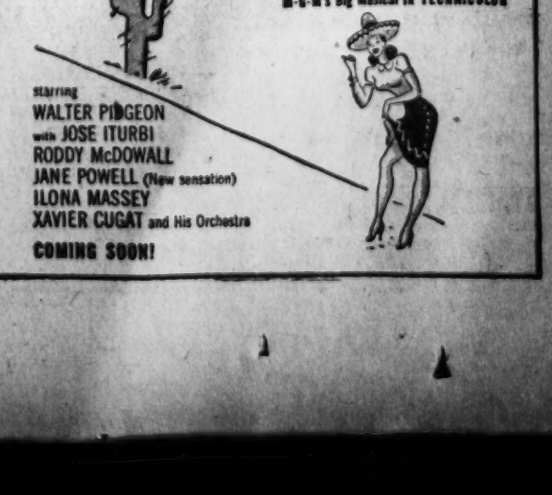

Called Huck Finn of Radio

Our Man Godfrey's Near Will Rogers as Humorist

By John Crosby

IT'S an erstwhile Washingtonian, Arthur Godfrey, whom Fred Allen calls the Huck Finn of Radio, an apt description in some respects and not at all in others. Godfrey has a Huck Finn voice, the laziest in radio, but this is misleading. The redheaded master of ceremonies is easily the busiest man in the industry. He's on the air 22 hours a week.

Monday through Friday mornings you'll find his homespun comments emanating from Columbia Broadcasting System (WTOP) in a program as shapeless as a scrambled egg, as informal as a naked child.

"It's a wonderful day for a wrong number," he'll remark in that barefoot voice. "You know there's a new gadget that answers the phone for you, insults the party on the other end and then hangs up. It gives a Bronx cheer to wrong numbers. Frank Saunders, what have you got for us this morning?"

Mr. Saunders then steps up and sings nostalgic old numbers as restful as a second cup of coffee. Pretty soon Godfrey is back.

COLUMBIA'S GODFREY
. . . boy with barefoot voice

Enjoys Zany Items

"I have a news item for you. The United States Government has bought 1045 dead horses. They are—or were—ponies seized from the Indians during the Sioux War. Well, Congress has appropriated money to pay for 'em. But there are only a few Indians old enough to make a claim. Let's see, there's Bear With Black Body. He's 93. And there's Daniel Grass Rope, 84. But White Buffalo Leader, who is 103, can't collect a dime. You see, he had a hand in wiping out General Custer and he's still considered hostile."

Godfrey also is likely to become engrossed in statistics on the numbers of girls who say yes the first time a man asks for a date and the number of marriages this leads to. (Only 8 per cent, in case you're interested.)

Heaven knows where Godfrey digs up this zany comment on our civilization, but he takes keen relish in it. His voice gurgles with pleasure like spring water. Sometimes he sings a parody on the whole art of singing and I can think of no higher praise than to say he makes even "Five Salted Peanuts" likable or at least, endurable.

At intervals, Godfrey brings on the Jubilaires—I think it's a quartet though I can't be sure—or Jeannette Davis to sing. Even the singers seem infected with Godfrey's easy going ways. First thing you know the half hour has slipped by and Godfrey is saying goodby. Then you hear him whistling like a small boy roaming down a dusty road with nothing on his mind but the joy of living.

Doing His Bit

I can't speak as highly of Godfrey's evening program Tuesdays. The purpose is to give a break to promising but unknown entertainers. Talent scouts, some professional, some amateur, introduce these newcomers to Godfrey who gives them a chance to do their stuff. It's not a Major Bowes program. The talent is strictly professional. I applaud the aim of the program, but somehow it sounds rehearsed and Godfrey is better ad lib.

Just Like New York

One talent scout turned out to be an explorer. "Aren't you sort of unemployed?" inquired Godfrey. "I mean, is there anything left to explore?" A remark which indicates the kind of mind Godfrey has. The explorer explained all you had to do to get along with lady headhunters was to bring them beads and trinkets.

"Just like New York," observed Godfrey.

The talent scout program is worth listening to, all right, but for my money, there is too much talent and too many talent scouts. They blanket the Godfrey personality, one of the warmest in radio.

Too Much Talent

In a lot of ways, Godfrey is the nearest thing to a humorist we've had since the death of Will Rogers. It's difficult to convey that quality in print.

Much of Godfrey's humor is like those screamingly funny remarks you hear at parties. They're uproarious at the time but somehow lose their point the next day. But in this impassioned and jittery age, Godfrey is doing his bit to restore our faith in the amiable and gentle characteristics of our high-strung civilization.

Better Check Up

Air Is Full Of Mystery—And Changes

By Sonia Stein

DO YOU need a little gloom in your home? The doom-laden script of "Memo to the People" which WINX presented on Victory Day has been mimeographed for what Author Sol Panitz calls "home use." Requests have been heavy, but you may still snare a copy with a postcard addressed to the station at 8th and I sts. nw. It makes excellent reading because it's written in compact, poetic style that's rich in imagery.

Panitz, incidentally, has temporarily discarded the black cloud for a brighter mantle. He writes those jingles WINX is using as part of the safe driving campaign.

"MYSTERY of the Week" with Harold Huber playing the part of the Belgian detective, Hercule Poirot, has replaced Patti Clayton over WTOP-CBS and that's the mystery of the week to me. Personally I'm still "Waitin' for Clayton" and her clear, honeyed singing voice.

Restacking the cards for the weekly deal, CBS also has moved "Arthur Godfrey's Talent Scouts" up an hour to 9 p. m. Tuesday nights to vacate the 8 o'clock spot for the return of "Vox Pox," 15-year-old question box. "The FBI in Peace and War" is back at 7 Thursday nights.

Tomorrow night's trump card is the return of Lux Radio Theater at 8 with Claudette Colbert and Robert Cummings. Wild card is the debut of "Joe Powers of Oakville" at 10. This last is a five-day-a-week dramatization about a radio man whose middle name is public service.

OTHER changes include the Elmer Davis switch from Sunday to Saturday at 5:15 p. m. and "Danger, Dr. Danfield," a mystery drama, which begins this afternoon at 2. Both programs are on WMAL-ABC.

Today's Selections

CURRENT EVENTS

What Is Capitalism?—Neil Jacob of Chicago U. and Alvin Hansen of Harvard. **WRC—12:30 p. m.**

"The Killer Hunt"—story of Navy's insect repellent, 448. **WOL—8 p. m.**

Should UNRRA Be Continued?—Fred Hoehler and Dr. Melchior Palyi. **WTOP—10 p. m.**

Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln U., guest on "Americans All." **WWDC—11:15 p. m.**

MUSIC

Maria Kurenko and **Felix Knight** in Tschaikowsky's "Romeo and Juliet" with CBS Symphony. **WTOP—2 p. m.**

Beethoven's Leonore Overture No. 3. Robert Shaw and the NBC Symphony. **WRC—4 p. m.**

TIE-LESS STEVE SMITH, DADDY OF THE INDEPENDENTS
. . . what's in a name if it scares customers?

Bill Gottlieb's Swing Sessions

Steve Smith Can't Stand a Tie—And Disc Competitors Know It

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Thirty-nine-year-old Steve Smith, tie-less jazz zealot who heads H. R. S. Records, is the spiritual daddy of 300-odd "independent" companies whose labels now clutter once-exclusive counters.

While 99 per cent of independents are postwar inventions, Smith's H. R. S. label can trace its ancestry to 1934. Technically, it wasn't the first. Some months before a needle romped on an H. R. S. disc (a reprint of Bix Beiderbecke's 1928 perfect record of "Three Blind Mice"), Milt Gabler's Commodore Music Shop reissued an old Frank Teschemacker side sought by collectors. But sales were small and Gabler despaired. When H. R. S. began production, it was all by itself.

H. R. S. originally stood for "Hot Record Society," was founded as a nonprofit enterprise by pioneering collectors, including Charles E. Smith, Bill Russell, John Hammond and Steve, back in the days when hot collectors were rare.

H. R. S. was, at first, a cross between French Hot Clubs, which gather to hear and discuss jazz, and a record-of-the-month club. At intervals, it reprinted out-of-print jazz classics. Most of its masters (from which records are printed) were released from major companies which couldn't be bothered with new jazz, let alone stuff made 15 years earlier.

Turn to Originals

Later, when the majors discovered jazz—old and new—would sell, they recalled masters and reissued them themselves. H. R. S. was compelled to turn to "original." It turned to "pure jazz" pick-up sessions by top musicians' musicians gathered for one session only. Victor, Columbia and Decca seldom trifled with this form of jazz, yet it sold so well that Steve Smith, who had by now absorbed H. R. S., could afford an occasional hand-painted tie, if ever he got around to wearing ties.

H. R. S. suffered between 1938 and Pearl Harbor when Steve operated a retail store under the name H. R. S. It specialized in collectors items. Business was so bad H. R. S. lost its original meaning. Steve erased all evidence of the full name "Hot Record Society" so as not to frighten any Sammy Kaye or Toscanini customers.

Watches Contracts

The sole office of H. R. S. now is a small back room at the 57th st. branch of Nola Studios. Steve has neither exclusive artists, studios, distribution departments nor presses. Since top men are under contract to major companies, Steve must wait 'til a contract is up (he keeps elaborate checks on expirations), discover instances where companies do not live up to contract obligations and thus free artists; find new stars or have big names use pseudonyms.

H. R. S. rents studios, jobs out record pressing and handles sales and deliveries by mail. These operations are typical of independents, except that H. R. S. works on a higher plane. Steve figures he can afford to. His finished products are timeless.

H. R. S. puts out about four platters a month. Try these: Sandy Williams' "Sumpin' Jumpin' Round Here," Harry Carney's "Jamaica Rumble," Brick Fleagle's "Pastiche," Rex Stewart's "Low Cotton," Jimmy Jones' "Departure From Dixie," Dickie Wells', Sarah Vaughn's "We're Through."

Autumn Bridge Plans Include Charity Game

By Marian H. Barre

The team of four championship of the Southern Appalachian section is on today at the George Vanderbilt Hotel, Ashville, N. C., with several local foursomes competing. Among Capital line-ups is one captained by Miss Mazie Buie and playing Miss Kathleen McNutt, Larry Reynolds and David Murray.

Miss Buie is manager of the Cathedral Mansions Bridge Club, which, because of her absence, will be closed tonight, reopening Sunday, September 1. It may be superfluous to warn members of the cancelled game, but this is one of the few clubs in the city where reservations must be made in advance and where a member must ask permission to bring guests. These restrictions, far from being irksome, tend to create the special atmosphere for which Miss Buie's games are justly famed.

Benefit Plans Ready

Federal Bridge League's master-point match next Tuesday will be a valedictory occasion, concluding a long and happy tenancy at Wardman Park Hotel. The league moves to its new location, Pierce Hall, 16th and Harvard sts. nw., September 3, with an open contest for pairs, which marks the close of the summer series.

The 1946-47 team of four season will begin September 10. Teams wishing to enter must register in advance with Director Paul E. Golden, in charge during the absence of President Kathan and Secretary Paris Keener. It is wise to register early, for while Pierce Hall is larger than Wardman Park quarters, there is a definite limit to the number of teams that can be accommodated.

Mrs. Dora Schwartz has donated a trophy to the Women's Auxiliary of Washington Bridge League for an annual charity game to benefit Children's Hospital Sunday, September 22. The game will be played through two sessions. National Press Club has generously donated its auditorium.

Score New Honors

Master point winners in Capital City Chess Club's monthly duplicate August 17 were Lewis R. and Lloyd Tubbs and J. G. Fletcher and Commander J. J. Parish, second place awards going to Miss Maizie Buie-Larry Reynolds and J. R. Belt-J. C. White. Mrs. Fletcher and Mrs. F. G. Vosburgh, Mrs. Edward Cotter and J. G. Stone finished third in their respective sections. A drop to third spot was a noteworthy decline for Stone, who recently won five successive master point games.

Entertain an Angel

Entertaining an angel unawares was the lot of the women's auxiliary three years ago when Mrs. Wilkinson Wagar, Atlanta, was its guest at the home of the auxiliary's then president, Mrs. Harold Young. Later destined to become Life Master No. 34, Mrs. Wagar recently added to her laurels, scoring one of the biggest upsets in tournament annals when she captained an inexperienced team to victory in the World Masters' Championship. This was the concluding event of the summer nationals August 15. Mrs. Wagar had for teammates three veterans of World War II: Capt. Mark Hodges, Dallas, Tex.; William Christian, Montgomery, Ala., and Sol Mogal, New York. Nobody even gave the team a thought when it entered a field that contained 13 former holders of the title!

Pascal on the Telephone

A Transatlantic Scoop: G. B. S. Goes Hollywood

By Nelson B. Bell

IT WAS 5 O'CLOCK Tuesday afternoon. A bunch of the boys were whooping it up—in an eminently decorus and gentlemanly way—at the Savoy Hotel in London. Their telephone rang.

In any assemblage of motion picture men in the English capital these days, J. Arthur Rank is pretty certain to be represented, since he controls roughly 60 per cent of Britain's film production, distribution and exhibition.

PASCAL

So it was Col. Jock Lawrence, late of Hollywood, later of United States Army Intelligence on General Surle's staff in Washington and in England, and now high in the rank councils, who answered the ring.

It was a surprise greeting of old friends that ensued—and an extremely pleasant one.

But what the Washington voice wanted to know at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning, our time, was whether Gabriel Pascal might be anywhere around and available for a word. Mr. Pascal was.

A wire-tapper at this point would have eavesdropped Producer-Director Pascal's elation over congratulations upon the success with which he had preserved the full flavor of George Bernard Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra" against a spectacular Technicolor background.

"God bless you," he was saying. "I can't tell you what a satisfaction it was to know that both the critics and the public in the Capital of the United States understood and appreciated what it was we were trying to do. Over here, not everyone—but Jock wants to chip in another word."

The Master Speaks

"I just wanted to say," Jock chipped in, "that Mr. Shaw feels exactly as Gabriel does about it. In fact, he wrote a brief statement in the hope that it might find its way to America in some such manner as this. It hasn't, as yet, so I'll be glad to give it to you first and you can quote it verbatim over the author's signature and with his full approval. Get your pencil:

"Really, the fact that everyone in Britain is so amazed about the success of my picture, "Caesar and Cleopatra," in America, is very boring to me. The trouble with most people in the film business, both in Britain and Hollywood, is that they think the public has as little intelligence and taste as they have. Gabriel Pascal and I know that the American public always has appreciated a fine piece of work. That's all there is to it. Gabriel and I apparently think more of the American people than the British film men and critics—and certainly Hollywood—do. (Signed) G. Bernard Shaw."

"It's all yours, and here's Gabriel again."

Something was asked about the nature of the hypnosis he seems to exercise over the venerable playwright.

"I don't hypnotize anyone," he said, "least of all my 90-year-old friend. I love the old gentleman and I think he is fond of me, but nobody hypnotizes him. It's merely that we get on well together. Contrary to popular impression, he is gracious, pleasant and helpful to work with. We don't quarrel, we cooperate. It may surprise you to know that since the success of 'Pygalion,' 'Major Barbara' and now 'Caesar and Cleopatra,' Mr. Shaw has completely reversed himself on the matter of my making his plays into pictures in Hollywood."

And was that something in early prospect?

Promise of Spring

"Yes. Not with Shaw's consent, but at his insistence, I plan to arrive in your country in the spring to make both 'The Doctor's Dilemma' and 'The Devil's Disciple.' Then, after launching them over here I shall return to the United States to make 'The Showing Up of Blanco Posnet,' an original Shaw screen story on the cowboy theme, for Mr. Rank. The whole thing probably will take a year or a year and a half, maybe more. The point is that with studio space and facilities as limited as they are over here, Mr. Shaw now feels that we should avail ourselves of the new Rank affiliations in Hollywood and take full advantage of their equipment and resources, not to mention America's wonderful location possibilities. We went to Egypt for 'Caesar,' you know."

A faulty memory seemed unable to recall Mr. Pascal's ever having made a picture on this side.

"Half a dozen times I have gone to Hollywood, and every time I have turned around and come home again because we couldn't agree on scripts. This time there will be no such trouble. We are already at work on the scenarios. By next spring they will be completed and ready to shoot. If they're not, I won't be over until they are."

American Stalemate

A benighted unawareness then suggested the question of how many years it had been since Mr. Pascal was last in this country.

"Years? I was there with my agent, Leland Hayward, six weeks ago—for a few minutes. I couldn't find any place to live. No sooner would I get settled in a hotel room than they'd throw me out. So I got on a plane and flew home. I belong to the New York Athletic Club and maybe next time they'll put me up—I can swim."

With the Capital currently Pascal-conscious by reason of "Caesar and Cleopatra" and the authorship of the screenplay for "Canyon Passage," some curiosity was expressed as to what blood relationship might exist between Gabriel and Ernest.

"No relationship whatever," was the reply. "Ernest was born in London and I was born in Transylvania, but we are old and warm friends—most of the time. When we are both in London, he gets my love letters and I get all his bills. You know how it is!

"Come to think of it, Nelson—if you don't mind, all Jock's friends are mine; I've liked them all—we'll be paying New York a visit before next spring. Jock is leaving in a couple of weeks and I'm going to tag along. If you can get over to New York while we're there, you have a luncheon date, or dinner, or whatever.

"In the meantime, please express my appreciation to your colleagues in Washington for 'Caesar's' good press. God bless you all."

I have never enjoyed a long, long-distance visit more—thanks to David Holland of United Artists, Brock Whitlock of Lowe's, modern science and the transatlantic phone.

P. S., Sonny: George Sanders Got the Job

Hollywood, Aug. 24 (AP).—Signe Hasso and a stand-in for George Sanders were cued through a scene together in a test for "A Scandal in Paris."

George Sanders then took his place and the scene was shot.

Miss Hasso's young son, a curious visitor on the set, tugged his mother's sleeve and inquired, "Mother, which man is going to get the part?"

Advertisement

Mike Mannerisms

MIKE fright, it seems, is no exclusive ailment with amateur radio performers. Hollywood's great and near great, surprisingly enough suffer with the same complaint. And who should know better than the producers of "Lux Radio Theater?" In the thirteen years during which time all the top talent stars of Hollywood have been featured on "Lux Radio Theater," there's been ample opportunity to discover some of the stars' quirks. For instance: Joan Crawford has been observed working in her stocking feet; Bette Davis and Gary Cooper take to chain smoking; Don Ameche drinks a pint of milk to soothe his jangled nerves; Paul Muni listens to violin music. And when the "Lux Radio Theater" opens another brilliant season on the air tomorrow night (8 p. m. on WTOP-CBS) with a dramatization of the recent movie hit, "Without Reservations," radio listeners may visualize the star of the show, Claudette Colbert, with her feet wrapped around a stool or a chair. Yes, the stars cut strange didoes when they battle that old radio bugaboo, mike fright.

Claudette Colbert

★ ★ ★

While we're on the subject of Hollywood productions, here's a show that ranks with the best of them. It's "C. P. MacGregor Presents," a thirty-minute dramatic show guaranteed to please the most avid drama enthusiast. Aired over WTOP Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock, "C. P. MacGregor Presents" is Hollywood talent. Named for its West Coast producer, "C. P. MacGregor" has all the showmanship and polish typical of that gentleman.

Gale Storm

Past productions have featured such Hollywood big-wigs as Cornel Wilde, Herbert Marshall, Miriam Hopkins, Dana Andrews, Sonny Tufts and Joan Bennett, and the stories broadcast each week are especially written or adapted for radio by leading script writers. This Saturday's program will star lovely Gale Storm in "Hollywood Holiday."

★ ★ ★

Voice of the People

Parks Johnson and Warren Hull will launch "Vox Pop," radio's original audience-participation interview program on its fifteenth season with a broadcast from the Iowa Centennial State Fair at Des Moines over CBS-WTOP, 8 p. m., Tuesday evening.

With a minimum of 20,000 persons in attendance at the broadcast, Johnson and Hull plan to scour the livestock exhibits, the midway, sports tournaments, hog-calling contest and other gala features of the fair, to select a group of representative personalities to be interviewed on the Nation-wide radio hook-up.

Since that fall evening in 1932 when amazed Houston, Texas citizens watched a microphone being lowered out the studio window of Station KTRH and later saw their neighbors being questioned by a soft-spoken, pleasant person whom they recognized as Houston's own Jarks Johnson, "Vox Pop" has popped questions at thousands of Americans from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Arctic to the Panama Canal. The popular CBS quiz show has many "firsts" to its credit. To wit: the first radio quiz show; first program to pay money and award gifts on the air to participants who answered questions correctly; first radio show to go on the road as a regular part of its program, and first half-hour network show to be televised as regularly broadcast.

★ ★ ★

Famine Fare

WTOP, Columbia's outlet in the Nation's Capital, played host to the press this past Thursday at a Famine Luncheon in the Hotel Statler's South American Room, for the purpose of emphasizing the continued need for assistance to famine-stricken areas.

Secretary of Agriculture, Clinton P. Anderson was the main speaker and one of the honored guests, along with Under Secretary of State William L. Clayton; John Steelman, Director, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, and Chester C. Davis, Director, Famine Emergency Commission.

The menu consisting of approximately 375 calories, duplicated the average lunch which is the daily sustinence of the Greeks.

Carl J. Burkland, WTOP General Manager, was Chairman, and Elinor Lee, Director of Women's Activities, addressed the guests and described the deficiences of this diet and their effect on the people of famine areas.

By NATALIE ROGERS.

TODAY'S RADIO PROGRAMS

Sunday, August 25, 1946 — Washington — Eastern Standard Time

	WMAL 630	WRC 980	WOL 1260	WINX 1340	WWDC 1450	WTOP 1500
	Sunday Prelude, 6 News, 7, 7:55. Coast to Coast on a Bus, 8.	News, 7, 8 Symphony Hall, 7:01 Story to Order, 8:15 Ranch Boys, 8:30 Gardening, 8:45	Serenade, 7:30. Sermons and Songs, 7:45. Young People's Church, 8. Voice of Prophecy, 8:30.	News, 7, 8. Swing Lo, 7:15. Music Parade, 8:05.	Sunrise Symphony, 6. News, 6:30. Pentecostal Church, 7. Bibleway Church, 7:30.	Elder Michaux, 7:30 Garden Spot, 8:30 Choir Practice, 8:45
9	:00 News :15 Sunday Interlude :30 Southernaires :45 "	Bible Highlights Dr. F. K. Stamm Circle Arrow Show "	Radio Bible Class " " Reading the Funnies " ; News	News; Church Com't Songs of Faith " "	Wildwood Church Voice of Hope News; J. B. C. Presents J. B. C. Presents	World News Let's Listen Church of the Air "
10	:00 Lothrop Stoddard :15 Organ Favorites :30 Hour of Faith :45 "	News Veterans' Adviser Here's to Veterans Solitaire Time	Good News Christian Science Fourth Presbyterian Church	News; Smoke Rings Smoke Rings Crown Capers	Mike Hunnicutt Spotlight Revue "	News; Wings Over Jordan Salt Lake Tabernacle "
11	:00 This Week :15 " :30 Sunday Strings :45 "	News; Isles in News Waltzes Gold Clock Time Singtime	Pilgrim Hour " Lutheran Hour	News; Church Service Memorial United Brethren (Rev. Ira Ernst	By Special Arrange't Rhapsody in Rhythm News; Centennial Baptist Church	Invitation To Learning Yours Sincerely "
12	:00 Cliff Edwards :15 D. C. Vignettes :30 Sammy Kaye :45 " ; News	America United " Chicago Round Table	News; D. C. Interview Ilka Chase Singing Sweethearts Jimmy Farrell News; Sports	WINX News Congress' Job Music for Moderns	Bing Crosby And Guest Amateurs of 1946	Noontime News Jay Carmody Lyman Bryson Howard Smith
1	:00 Warriors of Peace :15 " :30 Sunday Vespers :45 "	Robert Merrill Show " Harvest of Stars	Show Tune Time " Bill Cunningham Vet Wants to Know	News; Musical Treasures Choral Favorites	" " " Nats vs. St. Louis	Assignment Home " News Review
2	:00 Danger, Dr. Danfield :15 " :30 Orson Welles :45 America's Future	Carmen Cavallero " One Man's Family	Open House " Navy Band	News; Symphony Barber's Symphony No. 1 (Walter)	" " " " " "	CBS Symphony " " "
3	:00 News Extra; Tunes :15 Your Washington :30 Right Down :45 Your Alley	National Hour " Lucky Stars	Mysterious Traveler " True Detective Mysteries	News; Memorable Music " "	" " " News; Super Express Super Express	Columbia Workshop " Electric Hour "
4	:00 Old Songs :15 Of the Church :30 Counterspy :45 David Harding	NBC Symphony " " "	Under Arrest " Abbott Mysteries	News; Memorable Music " "	Meet the Composer " " Sweet, Swing, Sunny Theater of the Air	Family Hour " Johnny's Front Porch News, Shirer
5	:00 Sunday Eve. Party :15 " :30 Eugenie Baird Show :45 "	Catholic Hour " Ask Me Another	Those Websters " Nick Carter	News; Rhythm Sophisticated Rhythm " "	Confidentially Yours Off the Record News; Lee Castle Lee Castle Orch.	Silver Theater " Jack Kirkwood "
6	:00 Jimmy Cannon :15 Late News Extra :30 Quiz Kids :45 "	Fabulous Dr. Tweedy (Frank Morgan) Rogues Gallery	Sumner Welles News and Sports Show of the Week (Brenda Lees)	WINX News Concert by Conchita Supervia and Edwin Fischer	Gospel Tabernacle " Sports Scores Bible Question Box	Gene Autry Show " Blondie "
7	:00 Festival of :15 American Music :30 (Alfred Drake) :45 (Leigh Harline)	Alec Templeton " Tommy Dorsey "	Mediation Board " ; News Special Investigator George Putnam, News	News; The Philharmonic Hour Brahms' Song of Destiny	Ave Maria Hour " Sergei Fliegers Our National Shrines	Richard Lawless " Crime Doctor " ; News
8	:00 Summer Edition :15 Louella Parsons :30 Jimmy Fidler :45 Policewoman	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round American Album of Familiar Music	Exploring the Unknown Double or Nothing	News; Music of Americas Congress on the Air	Call to Worship " " "	Meet Corliss Archer " Texaco Star Theater "
9	:00 Hour of Mystery :15 David Niven :30 " :45 "	Hour of Charm " Rhapsody in Rhythm	Mystery Is My Hobby " Serenade for Strings	News; Symphony Hour Stravinsky's Nightingale Song (Goossens)	Old-Fashioned Revival Hour " " " "	Take It Or Leave It " We the People "
10	:00 Darts for Dough :15 " :30 Concert Gems :45 "	News; Show Pieces Show Pieces Eternal Light	News; Hillman Buddy Rich's Orch. " News; Sports	News; Music by Duke Ellington Bibleway Church	Sunday Vespers " News; Church of God Church of God	People's Platform " Here's to Veterans Career Call
11	:00 News Roundup :15 Hour of Dreams :30 Lee Dayton :45 Ray Michael	News; Sunday Feature Light Music Francis Craig Orch. " ; News	Henry King's Orch. " George Olsen's Orch. " ; News	WINX News Sinfonietta "	" " Americans All (Horace M. Bond) Just Relax	Headlines and Bylines UN Report Les Brown's Orch. "

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7:00 p. m.—Sign On
7:05 p. m.—Philharmonic Hour
8:00 p. m.—News
8:05 p. m.—Concerts
9:00 p. m.—Easy Listening
10:00 p. m.—News
10:05 p. m.—Symphony Hour
10:55 p. m.—Weather

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Radio's Jerome Can Sing Again But He Won't

New York, Aug. 24 (AP).—Edwin Jerome, who does a lot of talking as one of radio's busiest actors, including years of service on the "Cavalcade of America" show, once couldn't talk at all for years.

About 15 years ago Jerome was a prominent opera singer in Paris. While singing "Carmen" one night he went after a high note and drew a blank. Mysteriously, he had lost not only his singing, but also his speaking voice.

Thus handicapped, he finally got a job as a clown in the Madrid Royal Circus and went his mute way for many months. Then during a performance one day he suddenly found himself talking again. But his singing ability didn't come back.

A short time ago Jerome was lunching with friends and choked. During the business of clearing his throat he discovered his ability to sing had returned. But he's satisfied to continue as a non-singing actor.

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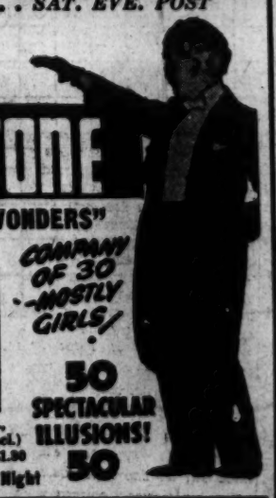

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